The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4973. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The International Correspondence Concerning the Alabama Claims.

A Commission of Arbitration to Decide Upon Their Validity.

The Cretan Insurrection Terminated---A General Amnesty Proclaimed.

Liberal Triumphs in the North German Confederation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 2.

The Foreign Office has issued a Blue Book, containing the documents which have been filed in that department in the *Alabama* case, and the correspondence which has passed between the Government of Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the claims.

The latest dispatch in the collection shows what progress has been made in the controversy, and states the condition upon which the English Government is willing to attempt a final settlement. The dispatch is addressed by Lord STANLEY, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the British Minister at Washington, and is dated May 24, 1867. Lord STANLEY informs Sir FREDERICK BRUCE that England is willing to submit the claims of American citizens for damages caused by the *Alabama*, and all other similar demands on the part of the United States, to a Commission of Arbitration, if the claims of British subjects against the United States for losses suffered during the late war of rebellion, are likewise submitted to the decision of the same Commission.

The Loss of the Yacht John T. Ford.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 2.

The name of the only surviver of the crew of the miniature yacht *John T. Ford*, which was lost in the English Channel, is ARMSTRONG.

CANDIA.

The War Terminated—A General Amnesty Proclaimed.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 2—Evening.

In a Circular Note, the Sublime Porte announces to its Ministers at foreign courts, that the war in the Island of Candia has been brought to a close, and that a general amnesty has been granted to the insurgents. The same note promises that many reforms will be forthwith introduced in the laws and administration of the Island.

PRUSSIA.

The Elections for the North-German Parliament—The Liberals Triumphant.

BERLIN, Monday, Sept. 2.

The Liberals have carried the elections for the North-German Parliament in all the large towns of the Confederation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 2—Noon.

Consols for money.......94¼
United States Five-twenty Bonds.......73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......77¼
Erie Railway Shares.......45½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..22

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 2—2 P. M.

Consols for money.......94 11-16
United States Five-twenty Bonds.......73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......77¾
Erie Railway Shares.......45½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..23¼

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 2—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 94 11-16 for money.

American Securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Five-Twenties.......73¾
Illinois Central shares.......77¾
Erie Railway shares.......44¼
Atlantic and Great Western.......23¼

FRANKFORT, Monday, Sept. 2—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77¼ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 2—Noon.

COTTON quiet; estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10½d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. 3d. Wheat, 13s. 3d. for White California. Barley, 5s. Oats, 3s. 5d. Peas, 41s.

PROVISIONS—Heavy; Cheese, 49s. Beef, 142s. 6d. Lard, 51s. 9d. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 43s.

PRODUCE—Resin, 7s. 9d. for Common, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. Petroleum—Spirits, 8½d., and Refined, 1s. 4d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 2—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115; Linseed Oil, £39; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Monday, Sept. 2—Noon.

Petroleum, 47 francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 2—2 P. M.

COTTON without change.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather is favorable for the crops. Corn declined to 35s. Wheat, Flour, Barley, Peas and Oats without alteration.

In the Provision market Beef has advanced to 145s. Other articles unchanged.

In the Produce market Tallow has declined to 44s. 6d. No change in other articles.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 2—2 P. M.

We have no change to report in our markets since the noon dispatch.

ANTWERP, Monday, Sept. 2—2 P. M.

Petroleum, 47¼ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept 2—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton Market closed firm at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands.......10½d.
Middling Orleans.......10¾d.

The sales of the day amount to 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—Corn closed at 35s. for mixed Western. Wheat—13s. 3d. for California White.

PROVISIONS.—The market closed dull, but prices are unchanged.

PRODUCE.—Spirits Petroleum one penny higher, closing at 9½d. per gallon. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. Resin, 7s. 9d. for Common, and 12s. for Medium.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 2—Evening.

Sugar closed at 24s. 6d. Iron at 53s. Oils and Linseeds steady at the last quotations.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Monday, Sept. 2—Noon.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Quebec on the 22d of August, has arrived here *en route* to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, Sept. 2—Noon.

The steamship *Weser*, Capt. WENKE, from New-York on the 22d August, arrived here at 12 o'clock last night on the way to Bremen.

BY STEAMSHIP TO AUG. 22.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, Capt. LEITCH, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 21st and Queenstown on the 22d August, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is two days later than that received by the *Hansa*.

Parliament was prorogued on the 21st ult. The Queen's speech (which will be found in another column) was read by commission.

Harvesting operations were fairly under way in all parts of England, and the weather was consequently watched with great anxiety. It continued warm, and on the whole favorable, but the hot spell had been followed by severe thunder-storms and heavy rains in some sections of the country. London, on the morning of the 20th, was visited by one of the most violent storms of thunder, lightning and rain ever experienced in that city. It lasted for several hours, and created considerable alarm. Many buildings, &c., were struck by the lightning, and much damage was done.

The *Irish Times* hints that the Government may offer a comprehensive measure of reform on the railway system, instead of an Irish Reform Bill, next year.

Fourteen lives were lost on the 21st, by an explosion at Little Delf coal mine, near Ashton-under-Lyne.

The *Italie* expresses a belief that the Italian Cabinet has dispatched a note to the French Government relative to the letter recently addressed by Marshal NEIL to the commander of the Antibes Legion at Rome.

A dispatch from Berlin says that a Petersburgh correspondent of the *Independance*, having asserted a policy of intervention might be recognised in Prussia sending a man-of-war into the seas of Candia, that assertion is officially denied in the most positive terms. It is explained that that ship has been sent out for no other purpose than that of taking on board persons of Prussian nationality who are desirous of quitting Candia in consequence of the disturbances there.

The Vienna *Press* of the 20th states that large purchases of horses are being made here and in Hungary on behalf of the French Government. Six thousand horses have been already conveyed by the Southern Railway to Susa, in Piedmont, whence they will be forwarded to France.

Baron HUBNER, the Austrian Ambassador at the Papal Court, who recently arrived in Vienna from Rome, is said to have been instructed by his Government to energetically demand certain concessions from the Papal Cabinet with reference to the question of the Concordat.

The insurrection in Spain appears not to have been suppressed. Correspondents of English and French journals state, however, that there is an incorrigible feeling of hostility to the Government among the population, and a permanent restoration of tranquillity is not possible.

A Committee of the Moscow Bourse have addressed a petition to the Minister of Finance praying for permission to express their opinion on the Government project for lowering the existing tariff. The Council of Ministers have approved of the concession which has been granted to Messrs. SEEMANS BROTHERS for the construction of direct and special telegraph lines connecting England and India through Russia.

Intelligence has been received from Constantinople, announcing dissensions between the Greek volunteers and the Cretans, and the abandonment of the Island by the former. CORONEAS, the celebrated Greek officer who was the guiding spirit of the insurrection, intends, it is stated, to leave Crete in a short time.

At the Grand Council of Ministers, which was held in Constantinople, on the 19th, under the Presidency of the Sultan, various reforms were discussed, and it was decreed that the Council of State should be composed of ten Mussulmen and ten Christians.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Indian Government—The People and the Queen—The Future of Reform—The Health of the Princess of Wales.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1867.

The unusually warm weather in England has caused numerous deaths by sun-stroke, but the country remains healthy. The cholera in London has been confined to a few doubtful cases. In Italy it rages with violence, and has at last come up to the very walls of Rome. There is no authentic account of its entrance into the city, while a high and healthy Summer resort a few miles away has been attacked with great violence. The Cardinal Archbishop died on his post of duty, and the Papal Zouaves showed a heroism beyond all praise. The people generally seem to have yielded to panic. The *Times* understands the case, and tells us that the Italians have the cholera from lack of sewage and cleanliness. This is owing to bad government. But the Papal Government is the worst in Italy, according to the *Times*, and should have had the most cholera. The fact is, however, that until this sudden outbreak in a cool country pleasure town, the cholera has scarcely entered the Papal States, while hardly any portion of the liberated and reformed Italian Kingdom has escaped. I cannot see that cholera has much regard for politics, and why it should spare Rome and desolate rural mountain villages, is inexplicable. The fact that Rome is most bountifully supplied with pure water may have something to do with it; still we know very little about cholera.

There has been sharp condemnation of the British Government in India for allowing three-quarters of a million of British subjects to die of famine. The responsible Secretary believed in the law of supply and demand, but the demand was too severe and the supply too slow in coming. So the people died in great numbers—some say more than a million. But "an Ex-Indian official" defends the authorities—that is, he shows that they are no worse than those at home who allowed some hundred thousands of Irishmen at their very doors, a few years ago, to perish, when they might have been fed with much less difficulty than the people of Orissa. As far as it goes, this is a good defence. The Indian Government have precedent in favor of starvation. They are no worse than Ministries at home.

It is a pity that all people will not content themselves with attacking the officers of the Government. Though the maxim: "The King can do no wrong" lies at the basis of constitutional monarchical government, there are English writers and artists so lost to all sense of loyalty as to satarize and caricature the Queen. The middle and lower classes revel in scandalous and absurd stories about Her Majesty and JOHN BROWN. Newsboys grin with delight as they sell insulting caricatures. If these were pictures intended to ridicule the Emperor of the French, the Queen of Spain, the King of Prussia or the Pope of Rome, nobody would complain; but one's own sovereign ought to be sacred. The worst offender appears to be a weekly illustrated paper called the *Tommyhawk*. The comfort is that these ribald assaults upon the throne are sure to bring down upon their authors thunderbolts of indignation. One of these has just fallen from a Tory journal, of so remarkable a character, that I must send you at least a specimen. I do not believe that any born American can ever fully realize the sentiment of British loyalty, and he cannot, therefore, appreciate, as it deserves, such an eulogy of Queen VICTORIA as the following—still it is well to know, as far as we can, how people can think and feel on such subjects. To judge a man's actions you must enter into his feelings.

"The time has arrived," says the *Sunday Times*, "when the chivalry and loyalty of the English people must assert themselves. We approach a delicate subject, which it is hardly possible any longer to evade, with a reluctance which it would be affectation to attempt to conceal, and which it would be utterly impossible to express. Great Britain has enjoyed, for thirty years, an unexampled career of prosperity. That prosperity has been more moral than material in its character. It has been attained under the auspices of a Sovereign whose virtues, it is hardly too much to say, have initiated a new era in the civilization of the world. Her own history has been one of radiant peacefulness, sweet simplicity, almost divine gentleness, dutifulness, and purity. The majesty of her crown has never been sullied by an unworthy or unseemly personal act. Her life has been so grandly and so graciously righteous as to be a law and pattern of life to all her people. She has entranced her generation by the unobtrusive perfections of her character. When a great grief fell upon her she proved that she was only human by her sensitiveness to the blow. The widow overcame the Queen. She retired into a venerable obscurity. The nation lavished upon her a sympathy most pious and most sincere. And the nation longed with an almost impatient longing to bring her back to the free and sacred fellowship with itself it had so long and so gracefully enjoyed. Sometimes the appeal to her conscienec was almost severe in its tone; but always was it the fruit of a holy admiration and an affectionate homage. And, then, when England wondered at the persistency of her retirement, with a confidence in the integrity of her own nature which was ample excuse for the unusual candor of her confessions, she told with tears to all the listening world her love and her regret. At this moment—this, which might work a mystery of awe in even savage breasts—comes forth the Red Indian of the Press, to flaunt before the public eye a monstrous imputation—a damnable calumny. The libel is its own eternal censure. Refutation would but repeat the insult. The heart of England does not shriek out disgust or surprise; it is tranquil in a sublime contempt."

I have taken the (I hope not too great) liberty to condense, by the omission of a few less important sentences, this double-leaded leader, which calls upon the chivalry and loyalty of England to assert themselves in the tranquillity of a sublime contempt. The whole matter, to my crude and republican notions, seems as absurd as possible, but the absurdity is in the silly gossip of the English people, who seem to consider it a sort of luxury to scandalize the Queen they are ready to run their necks off to see, and whose presence makes them supremely happy. They remind one of the benighted pagans we read about, who adore their deities and then cuff and kick them at the slightest disappointment.

The popular romance of JOHN BROWN is a product of sensation literature, historic myth, and an infusion of envy, malice and all uncharitableness. There is a popular belief in royal favorites. In the story-books they often belong to the humblest classes. JOHN BROWN attends the Queen everywhere; he has been painted holding her Majesty's pony, by Sir EDWARD LANDSEER, and exhibited in the Royal Academy. He is allowed to smoke in the Royal presence, such is the popular scandal, while the Prince of Wales is forbidden that gratification. The truth probably is that BROWN, who was a favorite servant of the late Prince Consort, is valued by the Queen in consequence, much as would be a favorite dog or horse, and the scandal about it is simply ridiculous and hardly worthy of so active an emotion as contempt.

The Ritual Commission is about to make its first report. It is said to be unfavorable to the use of gaudy and papistical vestments. It will probably recommend the middle course advocated in a recent letter of the Bishop of Chester, who wishes the High Church party to give up lighting candles in the daytime and some doubtful points of ritual, while the Low Church party is exhorted to a more careful conformity to the requirements of the rubrics. The prosecution in the St. Albans case makes no progress and is hampered with difficulties. Earl Shaftsbury has let his bill die a natural death. The Bishops will do all they can to avoid coming to extremities with a minority they cannot afford to drive into dissent. They must temporize—but while they wait the Ritualists are at work. And the Bishops must sympathize with those who are increasing the respect of the people for the priestly and episcopal functions. The difficulty is to steer safely between the Low Church tendencies to latitudinarianism and the ritualistic approaches to Rome.

Mr. BRIGHT, as the leading Liberal orator of England, and Mr. BEALE, as President of the Reform League, have decided that there must be no pause in political agitation in consequence of the triumph of the Reform Bill. The next object is the ballot, which Mr. BRIGHT pronounces indispensable to the security of the voters. Mr. BRIGHT has studied American politics, and he is satisfied that the ballot is an effectual cure for coercion and corruption. With the ballot no man can be either forced or hired to vote against his convictions. If he has no convictions that is another matter, and it will be the duty and office of the Reform League to furnish them, as required. There must be no representation of minorities. This, in the opinion of Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. BEALES, is the great blot on the present bill. But Mr. MILL, Mr. FAWCETT, the *Times* and *Spectator* are of a different opinion. The next question, however, is whether England shall be governed by GLADSTONE and BRIGHT, or DERBY and DISRAELI. Mr. DISRAELI, to all appearance, is secure in his place for two years to come, and he has at least an even chance in a new Parliament.

Suppose the people who are to elect the future Parliaments can be induced to learn to read. Suppose they could all be sent to Eaton and Oxford. The students of Eaton and Oxford are Tories by an overwhelming majority. Educate England as much as you will, and the aristocracy of birth, wealth and ability will continue to govern it. The more a people is educated, the more surely will they choose the best among them to make and execute their laws. Only the ignorant elect the ignorant. It is impossible for an enlightened community to send a Whalley to Parliament. A stupid Peer is an accident of nature, but a stupid member of the House of Commons is a perversity of ignorance. But a Whalley has his uses. He is a butt and a bore, and brings ridicule and contempt upon his cause and his constituency. No man in England since Lord GEORGE GORDON has done more to disgust the more intelligent classes with religious bigotry. Yet WHALLEY, among the Orangemen in the North of Ireland, and the No-Popery and Anti-Ritualist fanatics of some of the large towns in England, is a hero and patriot, if not a saint and a martyr.

But the education of Englishmen has become a commercial if not a political necessity. Men may vote without being trained to it—they may govern a great empire without having the smallest idea of reading, writing and arithmetic; but they cannot make the best kinds of machinery, or enable England to compete with France, Belgium, or Germany, even in the supply of her own steam engines and locomotives.

An English safe manufacturer failed the other day in Paris in a trial with HERRING, the American, not, the *Times* correspondent insists, because HERRING'S was the best safe, but because he selected the best workmen to break into the safe of his English rival. HERRING chose scientific Germans and Frenchmen; the Englishman took strong and skillful but ignorant workmen from Lancashire. HERRING'S German foreman, a thoroughly educated engineer, saw what he had to do, and selected the proper tools to do it with. The Englishmen did their best with sturdy perseverance, and unintelligent brute force. The foremen of Continental workshops are trained in the sciences connected with their pursuits as military officers are trained at West Point. The workmen have the intelligence to understand and carry out the orders of their chiefs. The result is that when English engineers and manufacturers require work of special excellence they are obliged to send for it to the Continent, and the next result will be that England, unable to compete with foreign workshops, either in price or quality, will be distanced in the race. This is so evident, and is becoming so well understood, that I expect to see general and special education become a national movement.

Yesterday the fantastic Foresters had their annual *fête* at the Crystal Palace. They put on their scarfs and jackets of Lincoln green, looped hats and ostrich feathers, top boots and tights, and, armed with the bows and arrows of Robin Hood, went in for a day's enjoyment. Fifty thousand of them, (the actual numbers of them were 49,522,) went to Sydenham by rail, by vans, by donkey carts. There was a large proportion of women and children, and they had a gay time after the fashion of the lower millions of the English metropolis out for a holiday. One in twenty, perhaps, was rigged out in the regimentals of the order. Of the costume of the remainder, there is little to be said. An English crowd of the lower classes is to the last degree unpicturesque and unbeautiful. But it is jolly, and enjoys its chaff, its gin and its beer with great good humor. In the coming time, such a gathering may have political importance, and members of Parliament will be initiated into the order and attend the annual festivals. When the progress of reform gives votes to costermongers and dock laborers, such a society may become a power in the State.

We have a visit from the least noticed and least noticeable of sovereigns. The King of Greece arrived at Dover a few nights ago, and received the official salute. He came on a visit to his sister, the Princess of Wales, and has been seen at some of the theatres; but never did a sovereign get less attention. English enthusiasm for Greece is as much an antiquity as the Elgin marbles. The Sultan draws better than fifty Grecian Kings. Then there is something puerile, facutious, and, if I may use the term, bogus, in this puny, pale, washed-out King GEORGE, whose Christian name is WILLIAM. The mystery is that he could marry a Russian Princess; but this does not make him an object of interest to Englishmen, who, in keeping their vociferous pledges to the Sultan—pledges set to music and solemnly sung at the Crystal Palace and the Royal Italian Opera—may have to fight both the Czar of Russia and the King of Greece.

The poor Princess of Wales, after months of torturing confinement without the possibility of exercise, has been ordered to the baths of Germany, as a last resort. It is to be feared that this most delicate and beautiful Princess has been crippled for life. She was too young, too fragile for the duties of her exhalted station, and the burdens of maternity. Three children in less than three years exhausted her vitality, and brought on a rheumatic fever, which, scientifically treated by the best surgical skill in England, has resulted in a lameness from which she may never recover. It is a sad case. Never was beautiful Princess received more triumphantly, than this one on her marriage with the Prince of Wales. Never was the opening career of a future monarch and his bride entered upon more joyously. Now the prospect is clouded. The Prince of Wales has not the qualities which would enable him to take his place at the head of the youthful aristocracy of England. The Queen may live for forty years, and there is no seeming likelihood, either of her assuming the social position a Sovereign is expected to fill, or of abdicating the crown. The prospect of holding the awkward position of heir apparent during the long period of the probable life of her Majesty is not an enviable one. To go through life in a series of hurras, and National Anthems a thousand times repeated, replying to toasts of Lord Mayors, laying corner stones, presiding at charity dinners, and having the duties and annoyances of royalty without its emoluments or its possible glories—all this is not a career of a very heroic or even enjoyable character. A clerkship in a government office at £300 a year seems a more desirable situation.

The Hereford musical festival commenced yesterday. It has drawn a great concourse of people to the little west of England town, in the midst of apple orchards on the banks of the Wye. As it is followed by another and in some respects more attractive festival at Birmingham next week, and as two weeks of Handel and Mendelssohn would be rather too much of a good thing, I have preferred to hear my part in the heart of England, amid the forges of Birmingham and surrounded by the partisans of BRIGHT. In the Cathedral at Hereford the music is all of a sacred character; in the Town Hall at Birmingham we shall have cantatas as well as oratorios, and on the last day a grand mass by GOUNOD. At Birmingham, HANDEL'S "Harmonious Blacksmith," can be given amid the ring of ten thousand anvils, which may be as well as OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT'S "Ruth," among the orcharas and harvest-fields of the western border.

MONADNOCK.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Prorogation of the British Parliament.

On the afternoon of the 21st ult., Parliament was prorogued by Commission. The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's speech, which is worded as follows:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I am happy to be enabled to release you from the labors of a long and more than usually eventful session, and to offer you my acknowledgments for the successful diligence with which you have applied yourselves to your Parliamentary duties.

My relations with foreign countries continue on a friendly footing.

At the commencement of the present year great fears were entertained that differences which had arisen between France and Prussia might have led to a war of which it was impossible to foresee the ultimate result. Happily the advice tendered by my Government, and by those of the other neutral States, aided by the moderation of the two Powers chiefly interested, sufficed to avert the threatened calamity; and I trust that no ground at present exists for apprehending any disturbance of the general peace.

The communications which I have made to the reigning Monarch of Abyssinia, with a view to obtain the release of the British subjects whom he detains in his dominions, have, I regret to say, thus far proved ineffectual. I have therefore found it necessary to address to him a peremptory demand for their immediate liberation, and to take measures for supporting that demand, should it ultimately be found necessary to resort to force.

The treasonable conspiracy in Ireland, to which I have before called your attention, broke out in the early part of the year in a futile attempt at insurrection. That it was suppressed, almost without bloodshed, is due not more to the disciplined valor of my troops, and to the admirable conduct of the police, than to the general loyalty of the population and the absence of any token of sympathy with the insurgents on the part of any considerable portion of my subjects. I rejoice that the supremacy of the law was vindicated without imposing on me the painful necessity of sacrificing a single life.

The bill for the abolition of certain local exemptions from taxation enabled me to avail myself of a liberal concession made, in anticipation, by the Emperor of the French, whereby several taxes were removed which pressed heavily upon British shipping.

I have concluded a Postal Convention with the United States of America, whereby the rate of postage between the two countries will be diminished by one-half, and further arrangements are in progress for increasing the intercourse between this country and the Continent of North America.

The act for the union of the British North American Provinces is the final accomplishment of a scheme long contemplated, whereby those colonies, now combined in one dominion, may be expected not only to gain additional strength for the purposes of defence against external aggression, but may be united among themselves by fresh ties of mutual interest, and attached to the mother country by the only bonds which can effectually secure such important dependencies—those of loyalty to the Crown and attachment to British connection.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have great satisfaction in giving my assent to a bill for amending the representation of the people in Parliament. I earnestly trust that the extensive and liberal measure which you have passed may effect a durable settlement of a question which has long engaged public attention; and that the large number of my subjects who will be for the first time admitted to the exercise of the elective franchise may, in the discharge of the duties thereby devolved upon them, prove themselves worthy of the confidence which Parliament has reposed in them.

It is gratifying to me to find that the lengthened consideration which you have necessarily given to this important question has not prevented your entering on many subjects to which your attention was directed at the commencement of the session, and particularly to such as have immediate reference to the well-being of the industrial classes.

I have had especial pleasure in giving my assent to bills for extending to various trades, with such modifications as have been found necessary, the provisions of the Factory Acts, the success of which has proved the possibility of combining effectual protection to the labor of women and children with a due consideration for the interest of the trades immediately concerned.

I confidently anticipate from the operation of the present Acts the same improvement in the physical, social and moral condition of the working classes, which has been found to accompany the application of the Acts to those trades to which they have been hitherto confined.

The restraints alleged to be imposed on workmen and their employers by trade unions and other associations appeared to me to call for inquiry; and the revelations derived from the examinations before the Commission, to which you gave your legislative sanction, have disclosed a state of things which will demand your most earnest attention.

The administration of the poor laws, which generally has conferred great benefit on the community, and especially on the poor themselves, requires constant supervision; and I have readily assented to a bill which, applied to the metropolis alone, will tend to equalize the pressure of taxation and improve the treatment of the sick poor, whose condition will be greatly benefited by your well-considered legislation.

The bill for the regulation of the merchant shipping contains important provisions, calculated to add to the health and comfort of those engaged in the mercantile marine.

These and other valuable amendments of the law have been the result of your labors during the present session; and in returning to your homes you will carry with you the gratifying consciousness that your time and pains have not been misapplied, and that they have resulted in a series of measures which I hope and earnestly pray may contribute to the welfare of the country, and the contentment and happiness of my people.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

Reception of Napoleon and Eugenie by Francis Joseph and Elizabeth.

Salzburg (Aug. 18) Correspondence of the London Morning Herald.

There is a saying that in Salzburg only eighty days in the whole year are fine, and that on the others it rains. Be this an exaggeration or not, to-day is, at all events, one of the eighty sunny days. It might be classed like certain ships as "No. 1 A," so beautiful is the weather, so bright the sky. The day before yesterday there had been a change from brightness to cloud, and for a night the rain fell pretty heavily. But as if to do honor to the expected guests, to celebrate worthily this extraordinary visit, all has put on again a holiday look, and hardly in Eden could the earth have borne a fairer aspect. One consequence has been that from all sides visitors have poured into Salzburg—from all the frequented places close around, Traunstein, Reichenhall, Berchtesgaden, and many others, as well as from more distant towns. Those persons who come from the neighborhood leave again—those going toward Bavaria at least—at midnight or an hour after, to return to their homes, as a bed in Salzburg is hardly to be got for any money. Three days ago even not one was to be found. From far and near rooms were ordered per telegraph, as soon as it was known for certain when the day of the Imperial arrival was to be. In some hotels—maybe in all—there is not even room for a bed on the floor. The prices asked are enormous, and holes and corners on the fourth floor are dignified by the name of sleeping apartments—places so dark that midday or midnight make little difference therein, in either case the darkness being all that is visible. The throngs in the streets are equal to the crowds that filled Pesth at the coronation; and railways from so many places lead hither that every town and watering-place, whether close at hand or far off, has furnished its contingent and helped to overcrowd the by no means large town. For some days past the trains were so filled that at every station there were long stoppages, and to-day even the express train that leaves Munich in the morning was nearly three-quarters of an hour behind its time. There was absolutely no means of stowing away the numbers that wanted to be forwarded.

The name "Napoleon" exercised a wonderful charm; and the mere possibility of seeing the man who had already worked Austria such woe, on whom so much as regards the future depended, put thousands in motion whom no other incentive could have induced to leave their homes.

At 3 o'clock a strong body of dragoons was drawn up in front of the Imperial residence, where the Emperor NAPOLEON was to be lodged. Here, as well as all along the route leading to the railway, crowds of spectators were posted. Every window was filled with spectators, and every place of vantage was seized upon betimes, in order to see the cavalcade and carriages as they passed from the terminus into the town. Even at the station those persons who had tickets of admission were there very early. A great number of ladies from Vienna, Ischl and Salzburg were there by 3:30 o'clock, and every minute there were fresh arrivals. The gentlemen, except the military officers and those belonging to the French Embassy, were none of them in uniform. The reason of this was that the Emperor was supposed to travel *incognito*, and it was wished that the visit should have a private and not a public character. The station was prettily decorated with flags and gold wreaths encircling the letter "N." A large carpet covered the ground up to the rails on which the train was to come, and round it was a border formed of green twigs of fir. There were flowers and trophies at the entrance of the room through which the guests were to pass, and the whole looked bright and festal, without being anything pecuharly remarkable. At about a quarter of an hour before the time of the arrival of the train from Augsburg, where the Emperor and Empress passed the night, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH and the Empress arrived at the station. The band of the regiment of Jagers, which was drawn up close by, struck up the national anthem, and the Emperor, in passing in front of the men, went through the usual ceremony on such occasions, and then returned. He looked well, and in good spirits. He wore a General's uniform. The Empress came forward and spoke to several ladies whom she recognized among those present, and her manner to-day was particularly gracious and amiable. She was dressed in white lace, over a lilac silk body and skirt, festooned below, while a long train of the silk skirt swept the ground behind. She had on her head a very small round black straw hat. The richest ornament was her braided hair, which in thick and manifold tresses fell behind in large plaited loops. The Duke de Grammont, the French Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, now came, with the numerous members of the embassy. All of them were decorated, even the very youngest Secretary, and some of the gentlemen had on their breast a long double row of orders. The Duke himself had only two stars on his richly gold embroidered uniform, and the ribbon of the Legion. He seemed in wonderfully sunny humor, and his countenance wore the expression of intense satisfaction, as when a fondly cherished plan is at last on the very eve of execution.

At last, just before 5, the train so anxiously expected arrived. The Imperial French visitors came in their own carriages; a French officer of railroads having traversed the whole line some days before in order to see if the gauge throughout would permit the Imperial carriages being used. The carriage in which the guests were was a long, open car, with thick curtains round the open spaces at the sides. As the train crept forward, both the Emperor and the Empress went toward the car to greet their visitors. The train, though moving at a snail's pace, did not stop just at the spot intended, but a little further on. The Empress EUGENIE was standing up in the carriage, and as it passed the spot where the Empress ELIZABETH was standing beside the Emperor, who bowed as the carriage moved by, she made a profound reverence—rather formal and ceremonious as it seemed to me. On the train stopping the Empress ELIZABETH hastened to meet the French Empress as she descended from the carriage, and bending forward kissed her affectionately on one cheek and then on the other. The meeting between the two Emperors was equally cordial. They shook hands heartily. The Empress presented her ladies to her French guest, and a moment or two after the Empress EUGENIE, in a most graceful manner, went forward some steps to converse with the Countess BELLEGARDE. The Emperor NAPOLEON then conversed with the Austrian Empress, and the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH talked with Empress EUGENIE. There were many presentations on both sides, which took up some time. The Emperor NAPOLEON was in plain clothes. The Empress was very simply attired in a pretty traveling dress, which was very short, showing to advantage her admirably formed small feet. The short dress formed quite a strange contrast to the long sweeping trains of all the other ladies present. Her Majesty looked just ready for a mountain excursion, nimble, agile in her movements and elastic.

After the different presentations had taken place the party proceeded to the carriages in waiting, amid shouts and some few cries of "Vive l'Empereur." In an open carriage and four the Imperial party drove to the palace, while a long train of other carriages followed almost immediately after.

The whole space in front of the palace is filled with people. There is nothing to be seen, but the knowledge that a NAPOLEON is within those walls prevents them leaving the spot.

Murder in Arkansas—Two Persons Killed in a Court-room.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 2.

A terrible affair occurred at Marion, Ark., on Friday. A man named BRADLEY, an overseer on Mr. KEYES' plantation, ordered a negro to do some work, and the negro peremptorily refused, when BRADLEY attempted to chastise him. The negro resisted, and others interfered, and BRADLEY drew a pistol and fired, killing a negress. The negroes became infuriated, and BRADLEY fled, not knowing he had killed the woman. At his instance two of the negroes concerned in the attack on him were arrested, and on Saturday were brought before Magistrate MARCENA. During the trial one negro called BRADLEY a liar several times, when he struck the negro. A party of negroes then set upon him, and BRADLEY drew a pistol and fired on them, killing two persons. He then turned and fled, and has not been heard from since.

A dispatch from President WOODRUFF, of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad states that the interest due to this State by the road has been paid, and the road has been released by the State authorities.

Serious Result of a Charivari.

STRATFORD, Ont., Monday, Sept. 2.

On the occasion of the marriage of a Mr. WATSON at his house, three miles from here, a number of young men started a charivari, and finally proceeded to break in the doors and windows, whereupon WATSON fired a shot gun at them wounding two named MCARDEE and FLANNAGAN, the former very seriously. WATSON has been arrested.

Suicide of a Soldier in Richmond—Applications in Bankruptcy.

RICHMOND, Monday, Sept. 2.

JOHN CODY, a soldier belonging to the Eleventh United States Infantry, cut his throat at headquarters this morning. He was from Newark, N. J.

The applications for bankruptcy in Virginia during the past week exceeded the total number made since the Bankrupt Law was passed.

Laying the Corner-Stone of a Jewish Hospital.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 2.

The corner-stone of the new Jewish Hospital was laid to-day. The ceremony was characterized by due pomp and display, all the Jewish organizations in the city participating. Eloquent addresses were made by Mayor RICE and HENRY GREENBAUM, in English, and GODFREY SNYDACKER, in German.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Monday, Sept. 2.

Four hundred and sixty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are now finished, and it is expected that the track to the Rocky Mountains, 517 miles, will be all laid in about a month.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Henry Chauncey—$1,103,322 in Treasury.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Henry Chauncey* arrived at this port from Aspinwall yesterday morning, bringing the California mails and the following shipment of treasure:

Panama Railroad Co.	$26,525 12	Dabney, Morgan & Co.	$116,019 82
Eugene Kelly & Co.	152,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	178,401 89
W. Schell & Co.	34,975 63	Order	500,000 00
J. W. Seligman & Co.	80,900 00	F. Probst & Co	12,000 00
		Ribon & Munoz	2,500 00
Total			$1,103,322 46

Affairs in Chili, Peru, La Plata, Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1867.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Santiago*, GEO. A. KING, commander, arrived in this bay on the 20th inst., bringing mails, passengers and cargo from South American ports.

A grand ball is to come off on the 16th of September, given at the Grand Hotel, by the foreign residents, to the natives of Panama. Col. J. B. C. MURRAY, who is very popular here, is one of the ringleaders of the affair.

The United States steamer *Dacotah*, and the British ship-of-war *Mutiné*, are on this station, and the *Saco* is at Aspinwall.

The United States flagship *Susquehanna*, Rear Admiral PALMER, and the *Monongahela*, Commodore BISSELL, left Aspinwall, on the 19th inst., for Carthagena, Curacoa, and St. Thomas.

Admiral PALMER, during his stay, visited Panama, and was present at the grand ball given in honor of Gen. GUTIERREZ. He extended an invitation to the General to go on board his ship to Carthagena, but it was declined, as he was not ready.

The steamer *Constitution* arrived on the 24th, too late for passengers and mails to be sent across the railroad. She was due on the 23d. The cause of delay is not stated.

A report has reached Aspinwall that the bark *Magdalena*, of the Panama Railroad line, was struck by lightning on the 4th inst. near Old Providence Island and disabled. Also that her crew were all sick.

The brig *Costa Rica*, of the same line, sailed for New-York to-day.

The health of the Isthmus is now good. With the exception of an occasional case of ordinary chills and fever, or billious fever, there is no sickness reported by the resident physicians. The steamers are now enabled to obtain certificates of the entire absence of any contagious diseases.

CHILI.

The commercial panic at Valparaiso, in view of a probable renewal of hostilities, is considerably abated, though not entirely removed. The foreign merchants have again made the demand of Government for the transfer of their goods in the Custom-house of this city to Santiago; but the Government confines itself, from the vigilance of its diplomatic agents abroad, to asserting that there is absolutely nothing to authorize the alarm; but, from the persistence of the merchants, the Minister of Finance had promised to go to Valparaiso to study the subject and see what can be done to infuse confidence.

The United States man-of-war *Wateree* arrived at Valparaiso on the 23d of July, bringing Gen. HOVEY, United States Ministar to Lima. Various were the surmises as to the object of his visit to Chili. That the General simply came with the object of paying a visit to his friend Gen. KILPATRICK, at Santiago, and to recruit his health, did not seem to meet with ready belief.

The guano deposits of Mejillones are now about to be worked. The contract entered into between the firm of ARMAND and the Governments of Chili and Bolivia stipulates that the firm of Messrs. MEIGGS & WESTMORE undertake to extract and ship 1,500,000 tons of guano, and to carry out all the works and improvements mentioned in the original contract, for the performance of which they will be paid at the rate of twenty francs for every ton shipped, with the addition of one franc and ten centimes each bag. The Baron ARNOUS DE LA RIVIERE engaged to furnish the necessary number of vessels ready for the shipment.

A terrible storm visited the port of Valparaiso on the 27th of July, causing much damage, not only in the bay, but also to the dwelling-houses of the city. The North American bark *Alianza Americana*, with a cargo of wood, went on shore during the storm with great violence and broke in two, while a wave swept away all the crew, with the exception of the Captain and two seamen, who happened to be on shore. The mate, cook and eight seamen perished in the disaster. Many other minor accidents to the shipping, but no loss of life attended them.

Although trade at Valparaiso is reported to be seriously affected, there has been more activity in exports during the fortnight ending Aug. 2 than in the previous one.

PERU.

Congress continues still in session. A bill has been lately introduced to Congress by Messrs. LUNA and PAJOS to try to obtain a modification of the dictatoria decree yet in force against Spaniards settling in Peru. It is said that those who remain are deserving the hospitality they enjoy. Its provisions are as follows:

1. Spanish subjects who continue residing in the Republic are under the protection of the laws of the country, and only during the war now pending with Spain are they under obligation to inform the municipalities whether they intend to leave or stay.

2. Any Spanish subject who should in any way, under the present circumstances, commit any act against the Republic, will be tried and punished as guilty of high treason.

3. The dictatorial decree of May 11, 1866, is by the present law annuled in so far as it is contrary to this.

The subject was referred to a committee who reported favorably.

A loan of $1,000,000 to the Government has been made by the guano consignees at 10 per cent. interest.

The French Benevolent Society are about to establish a new hospital at Lima, where invalids will be received and attended to at very moderate charges.

The Peruvian squadron continued to remain at Coquimbo.

The fear of the return of the Spaniards has almost entirely disappeared in Peru.

A grand banquet was given on board the *Independencia* on the 28th of July in celebration of the anniversary of Peruvian independence. The festivities of the anniversary were kept up for three days.

LA PLATA.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Montevideo. A house adjoining the Government palace had been stocked with a large quantity of gunpowder, which was to be exploded by an electric wire, and it was hoped would blow up the Government house and its occupants. The plot was fortunately discovered in time, and some of those implicated were arrested. The chief, it is said, escaped.

The revolutionary party in the western provinces of the Argentine Republic had of late suffered some severe defeats. Pursued by ARREDONDO and SABOADI, VARILLA was fleeing for his life. PEREZ had again been repulsed, and was to be taken in flank from the side of Mendoza. There is now every prospect that the rebellion will be speedily crushed.

GUATEMALA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Parkersburgh*, A. T. DOUGLAS, commander, arrived in this bay on the 15th instant.

The Republic of Guatemala is progressing in peace and internal tranquility. The rainy season has set in and proved an unusually wet one.

A proposal has been submitted to the Government by Mr. DEBY, a Belgian engineer, for opening a cart road from St. Thomas to Motagua on the line between Plantanar and Chichivalia. He has also solicited the privilege to establish a line of flat-bottomed steamers between there and Gualan.

SALVADOR.

Induced by the preaching of two Capuchin Monks, in Salvador, a place formerly noted for its laxity of morals, 600 couples got married, and 9,000 people were drawn up to the altar to take the Lord's Supper. The season in Salvador as well as in Guatemala has proved extremely and unusually wet.

NICARAGUA.

In Nicaragua the cholera was still raging with extreme dexterity in various sections of the country; while it had nearly died out at Leon and Chinandega, and considerably decreased at Granada and Managua. We learn from an official account published that 794 represents the total number of deaths from cholera in and around the city of Leon, from the beginning of April to the middle of July. As many as 40 and 50 persons have died in one day.

The Custom-House at San Juan del Norte (Greytown) has been removed to Castillo Viejo, conformably to a decree issued in June last.

COSTA RICA.

This Republic, the smallest one of Central America, is progressing encouragingly and with every prospect ahead. The "National Bank of Costa Rica," under Government auspices, was to be opened on the 16th August. For the present the bank will confine itself to discount pagarés and advance money at interest on precious metals deposited, or other sufficient guarantees qualified previously by the directors. On the opening of this bank, the treasury, or the "Administracion Principal," will receive and pay all moneys through the "Bank of Costa Rica."

Congress closed its ordinary session on July 29.

Affairs in Bogota—An Attempted Revolution—Seizure of Important Documents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1867.

Gen. GUTIERREZ left here for Bogota, *via* Aspinwall and Carthagena, on the 23d inst. He was accompanied across the Isthmus by President OLARTE and other State officials, together with the Government band and a guard of honor.

The party dined sumptuously at the Railroad Company's officers' mess, and next morning the General embarked on board the royal mail steamer.

During his stay on the Isthmus he was very hospitably entertained by President OLARTE, and the people generally of our city, and no doubt leaves for the capital with a very favorable impression of matters here, although his stay was disturbed by an attempted revolution, concerning which the *Star & Herald* of to-day has the following:

"A party of reckless revolutionary characters, among whom figures prominently the noted Ex-President LEONARDO CALANCHA, who has been debarred from the State for over two years past, and was only permitted, through the clemency of Gen. OLARTE, to return some ten days ago, have been making a stupid attempt to get up a revolution for the purpose of overthrowing the existing Government and placing themselves in power. From what we can learn of the affair, it seems a conspiracy was inaugurated to make Gen. GUTIERREZ virtually President of the Republic, and now in this city, prisoner, upset the Government of Gen. OLARTE, install the revolutionists instead, and declare in favor of Gen. MOSQUERA now imprisoned in Bogota on a charge of high treason. This nicely-laid plan was to have been carried into effect on the night of 21st inst., but the authorities having a sharp lookout for the suspicious characters connected with the plot became cognizant of the facts and quietly nipped the movement in the bud by arresting the chief ringleaders, consisting of the noted CALANCHA, MANUEL LOZADA, GOMEZ DE HOZ, ESTEVAN CESANOVA, Capt. VEGA and several others. The scheme was divulged by a military officer whom the revolutionary party had attempted to buy over.

Sufficient evidence of the guilt of the parties under arrest has, we learn, been obtained in documents found in their possession. The authorities are still actively engaged in hunting up the balance of the conspirators, all of whom we hope to see speedily arrested and expelled from the State. The good people of Panama, will willingly dispense with the presence of such troublesome characters.

Since the above was written an extra has been issued from the office of the *Official Bulletin*, containing a note of the Secretary of State to the Prefect of Panama, informing him of the revolutionary plot denounced by Capt. ANTOLINEZ, and ordering him to arrest the guilty parties and have them tried; besides a circular to the Prefects of the different Departments, relating to the same matter, and also a couple of documents, which, with many others, were found among the papers of the chief conspirator, JOSE LEONARDO CALANCHA.

As these documents speak for themselves, we give below a translation of them without further comment:

ASPINWALL, July 22, 1867.

Col. Gabriel Neira:

DEAR FRIEND: This evening or to-morrow I embark for St. Thomas, to work as I told you. I suppose you have received my previous letters which I sent you from this place by JORGE HERNANDEZ, CALANCHA and MORRO.

During my residence in this State I have done what I could. Things are going well, and everything is prepared, but it is necessary that you should come to the Isthmus, to take your places in your respective departments. If by some chance you or any of the other friends should not be willing or able to come, then you must on no account go into the interior, but rather wait at Carthagena or go to St. Thomas or Jamaica, if you have the means. And for the future I advise you that with the authorities at Colon, JOSE MORENO, (he of the expedition,) and PERNET, you enjoy guarantees and security. Therefore you may come here and wait, which would perhaps be the most convenient.

As long as things are not settled in Magdalena in our favor or to the contrary, we must do nothing in that State, for if we triumph there we shall have an indispensable support; and if not, we may count anyhow on all those who will find themselves persecuted and obliged to leave that State; and it is indeed well that in case our cause should be lost there, we should work to the end that all malcontents and persons persecuted come to this place, for here they will find something to do and be ready to operate at a given moment. See, therefore, that when our cause is lost there, that we may get together as many as possible of them between this place and Carthagena, this being the nearest point.

But it is by all means indispensible that nobody, absolutely nobody, should know or have a suspicion of our intention to operate in this State, or that we have war materials; on the contrary, it is necessary to inspire confidence, and make believe that we have given up our projects; otherwise the Government of Panama would not abandon the martial position they have taken up, and keep many troops under arms; while, as things are now, by September they will not have more than 150 men in the whole State.

JUAN MENDOZA and BLAS AROSEMENA will inform you of my plans, also MORRO and CALANCHA, though you will learn the same from our future correspondence. Our correspondence must be very active, and you must inform me of everything and give me your opinions. As I told you, address my letters to Messrs. MORON & DACOSTA GOMEZ in St. Thomas. Mine will be addressed to BLAS.

This letter is also for MORRO and CALANCHA. You and they will not forget to take the letters that are for me at Carthagena and send them to me.

Write me the news from the interior, and if possible, send me some papers, especially the *Diario Oficial*, so as to know the acts of the Government of traitors.

Please give my kindest regards to RUDECINDO, PINZON, GRANADS, CANULO, HENRIQUEZ and other good friends.

Keep in good health and count always on the sincere affection of your friend

LEVEL DE GODA.

OLD NEIRA—Endeavor to get men in Carthagena, of tried courage and decided in our cause. I wish you would secure at least twenty-five or thirty leading officers and soldiers. Take from CESPEDES the greatest possible amount of percussion caps, without letting him know what for; it would not be bad if JORGE HENRIQUEZ also collected some material. For MORRO I leave a great many important things which BLAS AROSEMENA will tell him.

I recommend you to deliver the inclosed letter to its proper address, and receive the answer.

The undersigned, namely, MANUEL Z. DE ESPRIELLA, deputed by the Patriotic Junta of this city, consisting of Messrs. JUAN TORES, PEDRO FELIX, MIGUEL D. GRANADO, JOSE A. JOLI, ASANESIO MUNOZ and PEDRO R. ZUNIGO on one part, and JOSE L. CALANCHA on the other part, have made the following agreement:

1. JOSE L. CALANCHA binds himself to furnish five hundred good muskets and fifty thousand cartridges at such time as they may be required, of which he will receive notice at Panama, the sending of all these being for account and risk of CALANCHA until delivered into the hands of the person in this city to whom they are to be addressed.

2. The Patriotic Junta on their part bind themselves to furnish 200 or 300 men, as soon as the intended reaction in the State of Bolivar has taken place, and to assist by all necessary means in their mobilization until they are landed on the territory of the State of Panama. If through a clear impossibility such means cannot be got, Mr. CALANCHA, according to his judgment, will receive those men for his account at some point in the State where they may be placed at his disposal.

In all cases said means shall be made good to them as soon as the object of the expedition is attained.

3. They also bind themselves to obtain the election of two persons whom Mr. CALANCHA may designate for Senator and Representative.

As a security for the fulfillment of these stipulations, we sign a duplicate copy of the present agreement, which shall remain secret on both parts, at Carthagena on the 12th of August, 1867.

MANUEL Z. DE LA ESPRIELLA.
JOSE LEONARDO CALANCHA.

A flysheet, published yesterday, contains an allocution or proclamation of Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ to the inhabitants of the State of Panama, in which he says: "On the occasion of the conspiracy, which the President of the State has to-day discovered, I, being about to leave the Isthmus, address a most cordial appeal to all men of good will, to all who love order and personal security, that they may continue to be a more and more energetic and decided help to the Government of the State, in order to secure constitutional government and render null all attempts at disturbance of public peace."

We regret not to have space in our columns to insert the whole document, which is written in a dignified, simple and patriotic tone.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Social Relations of the Government Officials—The University of Georgia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 29, 1867.

I stated in my last that one of the most potent causes of the *offishness*, not to say bad feeling, which exists between the military government and the people, is the injudicious, unnecessarily harsh and needlessly offensive conduct of a majority of the subordinate officials in their intercourse and relations with the people. Their name is legion. They are scattered over the whole State. In almost every town and village there are a couple of subaltern military officers, a bureau agent, and a tax assessor and collector, who are continually thrown in contact with the inhabitants, and have it obviously in their power by the nature of their duties and their opportunities either to conciliate and attract, or to irritate and alienate the people among whom they are stationed; and not only that, but they have it in their power by their official reports to their superiors to influence to a great extent the action of the chief military authority, and cause his rule to be mild or severe as he is informed as to the temper and disposition of the people. With very few exceptions, the lesser officials are bitterly hostile to the residents, and speak to them and of them in the harshest manner. I have been at some pains to discover why this is so, and why the relations of the people with the head officials are so much more friendly than their relations with the subordinates. As in most differences, the fault may be distributed between both sides; but the larger share, I regret to have to say, is due to the officers. They arrive at a place and occupy it almost as if they had stormed it. They assume and assert all the rights and attributes of conquerors, and make their authority and their appreciation of it stick out as prominently as possible in every direction. If they desire to see a citizen on any business, an armed soldier is sent to deliver the summons, and the citizen is conducted to the officer in apparent custody as a culprit. If an arrest is made in consequence of a complaint, whether trivial or serious, the accused is treated with as much harshness and public ignominy as the circumstances will admit; and if a citizen makes a complaint and asks protection, he is made to feel that he is a suppliant asking grace and favor of which he is unworthy. The consequence is that the citizens are silent and sullen, respectful but distant, and holding none but purely official intercourse with the officers. They neither call upon them nor invite them to their houses, and seem to ignore their existence except when obedience to regulation requires them to act otherwise. This failure to extend hospitality and social courtesy is often offensively and aggravatingly displayed, but in nine cases out of ten which have come under my observation it has been the effect and not the cause of the harsh exercise of "a little brief authority." The officers are often unaware that their manner wounds the popular sensibilities, and are deeply offended that they are excluded from the local society. They regard it as the duty of the citizens to visit them and show them hospitality, and where this duty is not performed they attribute the neglect to disaffection and disloyalty to the Government, and report that such are the temper and feelings of the people.

In the course of my wanderings I have seen a good deal of this pretension on the part of subordinate post officers. I have not seen it on the part of the higher officials, and I believe that so far as they are concerned they would personally acquit the people of many of the charges which their subalterns prefer with so much earnestness and minuteness of circumstances. All this feeling is caused by the injudicious assumption of the officer in the first place; by the failure of the citizens to show him any social attention in the second place; and by the anger which their neglect arouses in the heart of the official in the third place. The officer thus cut off from society naturally frets and becomes ill-tempered. His time hangs heavily. He attributes his isolation and exclusion from the local society not to any fault of his own, but to hostility to the flag and Government which he serves and represents; and he finally convinces himself that the population are as stiffnecked and rebellious as ever. The people are submissive to orders, civil in their demeanor, and void of actual offence in word or deed. But they keep themselves to themselves. You never meet by any chance a United States official at the house of a resident either as a visitor or as a guest. It is non-intercourse of the strictest and most freezing character.

I have regretted this, and have frequently remarked to Southern men how much preferable it would be for many considerations that a better state of things should exist, and I have advised them to call on the officers and show them some attention, as an act of good policy if for nothing else. The invariable reply has been: "We cannot. It is impossible. These men (alluding to the officers) come among us our conquerors for the avowed purpose of keeping us in subjection. They give us daily proof that such is their object. They make us feel all the time that they assume to be our masters, and take no pains to conceal or mitigate their mission. If we were to invite them to our houses it would be like a prisoner showing hospitality to his jailor. Intercourse between us could not be free. We should each suspect the other, and be continually misconstruing each other's remarks; we, probably, more than the officers, because not being free, we are more sensitive and captious. Were we politically equal, and our relations the same as they used to be before the war, it would give us the utmost pleasure to be attentive to these gentlemen, and make their sojourn among us agreeable. But as it is, it is better for both parties to keep apart as much as possible.

This reasoning may be erroneous and ill-judged, but it is attributable to over-sensitiveness, not to hostility or rebellious prejudices. Where officers have presented letters of introduction and have sought social intercourse, not as an official right or as homage due to them, I have known instances where they have received the utmost hospitality and held the most intimate relations with leading citizens. I have known superior officers of the United States Army stationed in Georgia, who were prominent Democratic politicians before the war, renew their acquaintance with leading politicians here and enjoy free and friendly intercourse with them. But, as a rule, the officials and the citizens have no intercourse whatever.

It will readily be seen, when it is remembered how many of these subordinate officers there are, and how little likely they are as a body to be discreet and politic in the discharge of their duties, how they can form an erroneous public opinion in reference to the temper and disposition of the Southern people. It is on their reports that their superiors must rely for information, and if they are prejudiced and biased their superiors, the Commanding General, the Government, and finally the public, imbibe the same prejudice and form the same opinion, and no allowance is made for those unseen and unmentioned facts which go far to palliate the alleged offence and modify the adverse judgment that is formed.

Public opinion at the North and at the South is excited and sensitive, more so than it ever was at any previous time. At the North it is so easy to make the people believe that the South is rebellious, contumacious, and deserving of further punishment; and at the South it is so easy to make the people believe that the North thirsts for more vengeance and oppression, and is believed to ruin the entire section. While I would never willfully conceal or misrepresent a fact, I would never throw oil on the flame by stimulating the natural sensitiveness of either of the antagonists in the late great war. I desire nothing so ardently as to see the Union restored and reconstructed, and peace reëstablished, so that the people of both North and South will live together in cordial good fellowship and mutual respect. And therefore it is that I have attempted to explain one of the principal causes of the bad understanding which exists between the Federal officers stationed here and the people, and to show that while it is to be regretted, it cannot justly be attributed to disaffection to the Government, or want of allegiance to the Constitution and laws.

The duty which is devolved on these officials is harsh in itself, and must necessarily gall a sensitive and proud people. Magnanimity and good policy suggest it be discharged as mildly as possible, and that nothing he said or done to exasperate or offend those who are already at a disadvantage.

At all events, it is a positive fact that the failure of the people to hold social intercourse with the military and civil officers who are stationed in the State, has caused the angry resentment of the latter, and has made them represent the attitude of the people as one of the reverse of friendly and loyal to the United States Government. I do not say that this is true of every citizen and every officer, but I do say that it is true of a large majority of both.

The college imbroglio is unsettled. Mr. B. H. HILL is the stumbling-block, I think. Were he out of the way I do not think Gen. POPE would pursue the matter any further. As it is, I fear the University will be materially crippled, if not closed altogether. QUONDAM.

Social Hostility to Northerners—Insults to Army Officers—Better Conduct of Ex-Confederate Soldiers—Doubtful Future of Georgia.

Correspondence of the Hartford Press.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1867.

I came among the people of this State with the most friendly and conciliatory feeling, with confidence in their returning reason and desire to be restored to peaceful relations with the North, and to prosperity and happiness. After visiting all parts of the State, and conversing freely with the people of various conditions in life, I must confess I am greatly disappointed. It is true there are very many who exercise reason enough to see that it is for their interest to return to the Union under the plan offered by Congress. There are enough, perhaps, of the white population, certainly with the colored, to carry the State Convention, and to adopt a new Constitution, Republican in form. But there is great danger that the leaders of the Reactionary Party, who are most indefatigable in their efforts to defeat the reconstruction measures, will secure such a hold upon the minds of the people who have been accustomed to follow them blindly, as to jeopard the interests of the loyal people, and the Government of the United States through their political action in the future. The speeches and letters of Hon. B. H. HILL, late rebel Senator, H. V. JOHNSON and others, seem to fire the hearts of the people with all the animosity heretofore exhibited against the North and the Government, which latter they denounce as one of the most tyrannical and despotic upon the globe. And they hate it with a most bitter hatred, which has not been softened by more than two years of kind and conciliatory treatment, and by a magnanimity never before exhibited. At the close of the war they were thoroughly humbled and crushed. They were only too glad to escape with their lives, and to submit to any government which might be placed over them. But now that they have been granted absolution, and almost equal privileges with the most loyal, they have grown arrogant, and insolently demand all the rights, privileges and powers which they forfeited by their infamous rebellion and treason. My hopes of this people diminish day by day. They show very little evidence of a return to reason, or honesty of purpose. If restored to power and representation in Congress they would certainly take advantage of the generosity and confidence reposed in them, and use all their political power to ruin a nation in which they take no interest, and a country which they deny to be their country.

A little time since an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau had occasion to visit a place of Summer resort, in this State, upon official business. As soon as his presence at the hotel was known fifteen of the guests left, and went to another house, saying they would not sit at the table with a Yankee officer. A few days since an officer of the Fifth United States Cavalry, who had distinguished himself during the war, and commanded the party which captured and killed J. WILKES BOOTH, had occasion to visit the same place. The landlord of hotel No. 1 could find no room vacant for him except among the servants' quarters. He then went to hotel No. 2 kept by a Union man, and secured a room, whereupon nearly all the boarders left for hotel No. 1, where they apparently secured rooms without difficulty, although none could be found for the United States officers. The landlord of the hotel where the officers remained said this second exodus of guests had ruined him, and he would be obliged to close his house.

Southern men frequently treat United States officers with civility—some to enhance their own interests, others because they feel disposed to forget the past, and desire to have the country restored to peace and prosperity. But very seldom are the officers invited to their houses, where the ladies dare not step over the barrier which society has erected against the "Yankees." If one dare to be so independent as to receive a Yankee, she is immediately denounced and placed under the ban by that society, and especially through the influence of the Southern beaus, who spend their small stipends in dissipation, and not in entertaining the ladies, but who busy themselves exceedingly in abusing any who have courage to accept a kindness from a Yankee, and yet they do not hesitate to go to these same Yankees and beg for employment, with professions of kind feeling toward them. Base deception and dishonor seem to be a part of their chivalric code.

The hearts of the Southern people have been depraved by their social and domestic system of education, and by the teachings of bad men during the war, whose sole aim was to stimulate and excite the basest of passions, in order to keep up the rebellion: and so successful were these men that many of the most refined and learned looked upon barbarities and tortures practiced upon Northern men as justifiable, and not at all reprehensible, because of their inferiority and extreme wickedness, which placed them beyond the pale of civilized nations, and excluded them from the humanities recognized by the laws of war. Even at this late day there are thousands of females spiteful and foolish enough to cross a muddy street to avoid passing under the stars and stripes, and wicked and depraved enough to carry in their bosoms, and press to their hearts, photographic pictures of the infamous assassin, WILKES BOOTH, whom they style "a brave and noble martyr," whom they "admire, love and adore," and who is now "rewarded in heaven for his glorious deed" in murdering ABRAHAM LINCOLN. These expressions are not confined to people of low degree, but I have heard them from the lips of those who move in the first society, and who are considered delicate, refined and lovely.

The negroes are employed to work for the merest pittance, and many are kept waiting months for their pay, or cheated out of it entirely. Their schools are frequently broken up by mobs of excited and ignorant whites, who are jealous of the rising intelligence of the negro race. The young orators of the white schools and colleges are fond of declaiming against the men who are working for reconstruction, styling them "Southern traitors," &c. And the civil officers of the State, until forbidden by Gen. POPE's Order No. 49, gave nearly all their official patronage to the anti-reconstruction journals, who indulge in the greatest abuse and heap the vilest epithets upon those who favor the Congressional plan. There are very many who threaten to discharge the negro from their employ if he dares to vote for the Convention, and this will, no doubt, have its effect to a limited extent, but generally I think the negroes are proud to take advantage of their new privileges, and will vote according to the advice of those who have proved their best friends heretofore, and not to suit those who are so loud-mouthed in protestations of a new-born friendship, and yet denunciatory of the Yankees.

I take pleasure in stating, on the contrary, that there is a large party working strenuously for the restoration of the Union under the Congressional plan; many of its members were connected with the Confederacy during the war, but like sensible men who have been defeated, they now do all that they can to restore good feeling and the Union. This is especially the case among the officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, many of whom have forgotten all their old animosity, and like true soldiers, the fight over, and victory declared, are ready to make friends, while those who sympathized with the rebellion, but were too cowardly to fight, are now the most bitter and violent, denouncing and threatening those whom they were afraid to meet in open arms.

In the coming elections, it behooves us to watch this people closely. If there is not a good working majority of whites in favor of the Congressional plan, then it will be dangerous to trust them with any legislative power, for they will certainly deceive us, and, once in Congress again, will laugh us to scorn, reduce the negro to a condition worse than slavery, disfranchise or banish him, and again wield the power of master.

I fear this generation is ruined, morally, physically and politically; their domestic system and the conduct of the war, on their part, have destroyed their sense of honor. They show no signs of improvement; they lack industry, are sullen and morose, and do not reciprocate our generous offers of restoration. Shall we not be obliged to wait until we can populate the country by emigration, infusing new and healthful blood into the new generation, before we can again trust them with self-government? I hope not, but do much fear it. And now this military government is the best they have ever had, and the safest for nations and for individuals; why should the United States pay the expenses of it, when the Southern people compelled us to institute it by their treason, and it is for their benefit? They admit that they are well and justly governed, and I think they ought to be taxed to pay the expenses arising therefrom.

The Cotton Crop in Alabama.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, Aug. 29.

From all we can learn from what we deem reliable sources, the ensuing cotton crop of Alabama will be satisfactory. The worm as yet has done but little damage in this State, and it is believed to be too late now for it to prove destructive to any great extent to the cotton. The seasons as a general thing have been propitious. Within the last few days we have been favored with several fine showers of rain, and even at this writing the clouds look threatening. These rains were greatly needed on the uplands, and will prove no disadvantage to the lowlands, provided we do not have too much. All accounts agree that in this immediate section of Alabama the cotton crop equals the best in former years, and that the yield will be equal to the best, in comparison to the number of acres in cultivation.

A SCIENTIFIC BENDER.

The Savants on a Spree—The Excursion of the American Association to the Mansfield House, and up Mount Mansfield—Botany, Mathematics, Chemistry, Geology, Horsemanship, Footmanship, and a Jolly Good Time.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STOWE, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1867.

I have little to add to my account of the Burlington meeting, except the record of its memorable and delightful after-piece, the excursion to Mount Mansfield. The invitation to this excursion was received during the final business meeting on Monday night, and accepted by the Association with thanks to Mr. W. H. H. BINGHAM, of the Mansfield House, at Stowe, to whose courtesy and thoughtfulness it was due. At that same business meeting there began to be signs that, the labors of a protracted scientific session being over, the grave philosophers and savants were about to unbend. The resolutions presented by various members, thanking the Mayor, the Common Council, the College, the College-street Church, the citizens of Burlington, the Champlain Transportation Company, the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, the Vermont Central do., several other dos., the President, the Secretary, the Local Committee, the local Secretary, &c., were supported by speeches, in which, undeterred by the awful warning of a well-known poetic narrative, the orators did not hesitate to be as eloquent and as funny as they could. Candor compels me to add that a restraint upon their wit would have been quite superfluous. It was pleasant, however, to see the ice of ceremony and reserve which had been steadily thawing through the whole session, at last go all to pieces in an instant, and disappear with such swiftness as to bother the wise men to decide where it went to. The sign of good fellowship is not wit. It is that mellow, mirthful mood which accepts everything with uncritical and sympathetic enjoyment. When, therefore, I heard a venerable Professor get off three antique Millerisms in elaborate succession, yea, more, when I found myself joining in the general applause which followed them, I perceived that there was a good time coming, and inwardly resolved to "be in it." That night it began in the delightful *soirée* at the villa of Dr. WM. HICKOK, on the heights behind Burlington. There Science was crowned with smiles; Beauty and Wisdom went arm in arm, Beauty trying hard to be wise, and Wisdom making desperate efforts to be beautiful. The ladies sweetly pattered geology and mathematics; the gentlemen gravely disported themselves amid music, gossip and puns; and universal good feeling blended the various elements into harmonious whole. Dr. HICKOK and his lady dispensed their hospitality with easy grace and tact, and everybody felt very much at home. The Doctor's elegant residence, with its broad piazzas, overhung with vines, and now lighted with colored lamps, its pleasant rooms, its treasures of art, literature and science, was a fitting frame to the picture.

Soirées are not favorable to early rising; and so it came to pass, that of those who intended to join the the excursion of Tuesday, not all appeared at the morning train, and of those who were on hand there were some who had accidentally omitted, in their haste, the little ceremony of breakfast. But the jolly tendency in all spirits was not to be overcome by such trifles; and merry voices spoke the general joy. The party included several geologists, (classified as the Great Glacier, the Little Glacier and the Iceberg,) one or two mineralogists, several physicists, a couple of stupendous mathematicians, a botanist with a big basket, and a number of other highly knowledgeable folks; but, bless you, you couldn't tell one from the other, nor any one of 'em from a boy! Even the botanist, who carried the sign of his profession so palpably, behaved as though he were only going after huckleberries, and did not obtrude any nonsense about the Quisquis Americanus. This state of things was due to the fine weather, the lovely scenery, and, above all, to the ladies. How many we had with us I cannot undertake to say. My mind was and is in a delightful confusion on that point. I remember my discomfiture when I caught myself repeating a very choice joke two or three times to the same young lady, in the belief that I was using it every time in a new quarter; and I never shall forget her very appreciative smile when she "took" for the third time. On the other hand, I remember several attempts to continue with the charming Sophronia a tender conversation which, unfortunately for its logical sequence, I had begun with the lovely Arabella—and *vice versa*. The result is an indistinct notion of a great many kind and pretty faces, and a heart, not exactly whole, but lost in so many little pieces as not to belong to any one in particular. To the student of Nature I would say: Never go up a mountain with ladies if you want to learn anything, and never go without them if you want to enjoy anything. Now, people can communicate what they learn, but not what they enjoy; so here's a poor outlook for a valuable letter. Never mind; the accomplished Tycoon of the TIMES telegraphs me to "do" the Mansfield excursion, and I will spill my last drop of ink, but it shall be done.

It was at the truly rural town of Waterbury that we left the cars, and proceeded to swarm into a great six-horse stage which was to convey us to Stowe. How many miles was it? Don't ask me. Perhaps ten, perhaps teen. All I know is that a certain correspondent of the TIMES, perched on the topmost valise above and behind the driver, and drinking great draughts of mountain air on an empty stomach, was intoxicated with delight, and quite ready to repeat the jovial performances of Bob Sawyer, in *Pickwick*, without the accompaniment of the bottle. At last we came spinning, like the stage-coaches in pictures, through the peaceful village of Stowe, and up to the portico of the great hotel. Bright eyes crowded the windows and the wide piazza, gazing at us; but was it the males or the mails that were so eagerly waited for? The arrival of either is a sensation at a country watering-place. Stowe is one of the greenest, whitest, quietest, shadiest, sunniest of New-England villages, nestling in a velvet valley, by the side of a willow-fringed stream that out-meanders Meander. (It must be this stream which is so crooked that the hens can't fly across it, but always light on the same side!) From the cupola of the hotel the view is bounded in all directions by the forest-covered hills, and, highest of all, the great ridge called Mount Mansfield, which lies along the horizon like a giant on his back, with nose and chin turned skyward. Just under the proboscistic promontory, half covered with a moustache of pines, is the mountain house, which can be seen by good eyes from the hotel. That same hotel is a wonderful compromise between fashion and comfort. It is as large and handsome as anything we saw in Saratoga, except, perhaps, the Clarendon. It is fashionable enough to insure silver forks, good attendance and cleanly-dressed children—all of which are too apt to be wanting in those rural places where etiquette is entirely disregarded. There are nice, vasty mineral springs somewhere in the neighborhood, for those who hanker thereafter. There are a hundred horses in the stables for the equestrians and the climbers mountainward. And there's BINGHAM, the presiding deity of this great Cosmos, which includes the big hotel, the half-way house, the mountain house, and innumerable stage-loads of guests *in transitu*.

It was after a good dinner at Stowe that we found ourselves in two great wagons, with a lavish display of horses before us, and the great hotel rapidly disappearing behind us. Swiftly we whirled across the valley to the foot of the mountain; slowly we pulled up the long ascent, pausing anon to cast looks of rapture back upon the spreading prospect that grew each moment more extensive and more beautiful behind us. The pure air bathed our brows like a lotion from the fount of youth, renewed and immortal; the maples, birches, hemlocks and pines whispered great stories of the wonders we should see at the summit. "Look," said they, "we have climbed so far, and now our feet are caught in the rocks and earth, so that we cannot go further. Is it not vexatious! But every year we grow a little taller, and, standing on tiptoe, we can almost see what becomes of the sun when he goes behind the hill. Some day we shall see it, and be happy!" (There's a fine bit of allegory possible right here; but I forbear.)

Arrived at the half-way house, (which itself commands a prospect well worth a pilgrimage,) our party was transferred to horses and mules—except a few sturdy ones, who chose to go afoot—and, with laughter and comical little cries of fear, began the ascent of the steep rocky path to the summit. The animals employed are thoroughly trained; and in the upward, and still more in the downward journey, they showed a marvelous sureness of foot. Smooth rocks they slid over; steep places they jumped down or clambered up; rolling stones they avoided, or disregarded; and all without a single stumble. The mountain house received us to a warm supper, after which we sallied forth to climb the nose and see the sun set. In the valley from which we had come, it was already night. Wrapped in the sombre shadow of Mount Mansfield, for many a mile the chickens had gone to roost. Perhaps even our shadows, as we stood upon the summit, were making it night for some few acres of crickets and grasshoppers. We reached that exalted position by some tolerably difficult and dangerous climbing. Ropes attached to iron staples in the solid rock were a great assistance to those who needed such aid; but some of the gentlemen preferred to assist the ladies themselves, magnifying somewhat the difficulties of the way that they might with strong arms the more gloriously overcome them. The summit reached, what a magnificent pr——no, you don't, if I undertake to describe a prospect may I be knocked into pi! A little of the conversation will give you all the information you can receive without personal experience on that head:

"How the wind blows! Where is Burlington? Oh, that must be Lake Champlain; how it glows in the sun!" "See, there's old Marcy's bald head." "But just look at the White Mountains!' "There's Stowe, where we came from. How little it looks!" "Hardly big enough for a *pon sto*, I should say;" (this from a learned professor.) "See, how the mists in the Champlain Valley are all flushing with delicate rose color!" "Professor, here are some unmistakable glacial polishings. Do you see? Just get down on your stomach and sight across that bit of shiny quartz at the sun, and you'll see the grooving." (Professor, obeying the Big Glacier, gets down and rising, with tears in his eyes, says the marks are "very fine," which is a fact.) "How would you like to tumble off here?" "O, dear, I know I shouldn't like it at all!" &c., &c.

In this not over brilliant way do people always talk on the tops of mountains. The rarified air dilutes the brain, and though the passive receptivity of the mind for beauty and grandeur is enlarged and intensified, the powers of thought and expression are rather stupefied. It is in the sublimest places that men are most contemptible. What twaddle has not been heard by the forty centuries that roost on the Pyramids, and the ten million æons that snore in the mammoth cave! These are the wise reflections of a cynic of our party, to whom I thus said: Don't you know that the prattle of her children is the sweetest sound in Mother Nature's ear? Would you have these people strive in her presence to be eloquent and learned and wise? Go to; you know not the first maxim of the tourist and mountaineer, which is, "Great joy and—small talk."

Well, there was a quiet pleasant evening and a prompt retirement, in view of the sunrise, announced for an early hour. The less said about that sunrise the better. The beds of the mountain house are altogether too comfortable to be left for such a swindling exhibition. The clouds closed in around us, and although the sun was evidently getting up, it was equally evident that he preferred not to be watched during the process—and who could blame him? One young lady started off alone, and secretly to climb the Nose in a furious wind and driving mist; and, if she had not been opportunely followed; might have broken her pretty neck. It takes a spirited girl to be perfectly unconscious of danger, and to do fearlessly what cooler heads grow giddy to contemplate.

You groan, dear reader, to think that we are still on the summit, and that half of the excursion remains to be described. Be comforted; those who would know how we came down need only read backward this epistle, which shows how we went up. Another dinner at the Mansfield House; a gorgeous resolution of thanks to the model host, BINGHAM, passed with great applause; a swift ride to Waterbury; much nodding of heads and waving of farewells, and a merry company was scattered. GRAPHITE.

MINNESOTA.

The Railroad Bonds—The Question of Repudiation.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Monday, Aug. 26.

In the year 1858, during the notoriously-corrupt Democratic administration of Gov. SIBLEY, the people of Minnesota very foolishly allowed themselves to be wheedled by a clique of railroad speculators into voting the issue of $5,000,000 of what were called "Minnesota State Railroad Bonds," to assist in the prosecution of some of the many brilliant railroad schemes to which the speculative brains of those times so prolifically gave birth. It was intended by the people, and they were made so to understand by the speculators, that the State acted merely as the indorser of the railroad companies to enable them to raise money upon their credit, to procure iron and rolling stock for the roads; that the railroad companies should themselves provide for the payment of the bonds, and that the Treasury of the State should be exonerated from all advances for that purpose. The amended article uses the following language:

"Each company shall make provision for the punctual payment and redemption of all bonds issued and delivered as aforesaid to said company, and interest which may accrue thereon, in such manner as to exonerate the Treasury of the State from any advances of money for that purpose."

The bonds were delivered to the companies on the condition of grading being completed—$10,0 0 for each mile of grading. It appears that upon this basis about $2,750,000 of bonds were issued, when the companies threw up their enterprise, leaving the people with some two hundred and fifty miles of graded prairie in return for the indebtedness which they had assumed. No one, we believe, now denies that the whole thing was of the nature of a fraud. The companies, either wilfully or of necessity, failed to carry out their part of the contract, leaving the people burdened with a debt which they had never expected to be called upon to pay, and from which they had derived no tangible benefit. Highly indignant and inflamed at what they naturally conceived to be the sharp practice played upon them in 1860, they, by a new amendment to the Constitution, provided that

No law levying a tax or making other provision for the payment of the interest or principal of the bonds denominated 'Minnesota State Railroad Bonds' shall take effect or be in force until such law shall have been submitted to the vote of the people of the State voting upon the same.

"Nor shall there be any further issue of bonds denominated 'Minnesota State Railroad Bonds' under what purports to be an amendment to Section 10 of Article 9 of the Constitution, adopted April 15, 1858, which is hereby expunged from the Constitution, saving, excepting and reserving to the State nevertheless all rights, remedies and forfeitures occurring under said amendment."

This might have been regarded as an initial step toward repudiation, but was in reality no more than a precautionary measure to prevent any sudden recognition by the Legislature, under lobby influence, of the validity of the bonds.

Here the matter rested, so far as official action was concerned, until the Winter of 1866, when the Legislature provided for a State Commission "to inquire into and report to the next Legislature of this State * * * who are the holders of the State Railroad seven per cent. bonds, * * * the amount due to each holder thereof, and the amount which each *bona fide* holder paid therefor." Gens. HUBBARD and TOURTELOTTE and Hon. JOHN NICHOLS were appointed such Commissioners, and the report demonstrates that the bonds issued did not cost the original holders, in outlays, more than from 25 to 33 per cent. on the dollar.

Gov. MARSHALL, in his annual message of 1867, held the following language in regard to the bonds:

"Without entering upon a discussion of the general question of legality and validity of the bonds, I assume that the people of Minnesota intend to pay whatever is justly due on the bonds. I apprehend that no citizen of Minnesota will ever be willing to suffer the imputation that the State has repudiated, or will repudiate one dollar of her just obligations. I further assume that our people generally believe that something is due on these bonds. Leaving to you—or to future legislation, if you shall not see clearly how to act on the question—and to the people to whose vote you must submit your action, the determination of what is justly due on the bonds, I feel it my duty to recommend that the people be saved from taxation to pay the bonds, by your providing that the proceeds of the sales of the five hundred thousand acres of land which the State receives for internal improvements shall be set apart as a sinking fund to pay whatever shall be ultimately decided to be due to the holders of these bonds. If a satisfactory adjustment could be made with the bondholders by which they would receive land in exchange for bonds, that would be well; but I would in any event devote the lands to the payment of the bonds."

In accordance with the report of the Commissioners, and the Governor's recommendation, a joint committee of both Houses was appointed to consider the subject, and finally brought in a bill entitled "An act to provide a sinking fund for the adjustment of the Minnesota State Railroad bonds." The first section of this act provides that the proceeds from the sales of all the lands granted the State by Congress under the act of Sept. 4, 1841, for internal improvements, together with all moneys to be paid into the Treasury by railroad companies in lieu of taxes, shall be set apart as a separate fund, to be denominated the "State Railroad Bond Sinking Fund." The second section provides that such lands shall be managed in all respects the same, and by the same officers, as the common school lands, except that the minimum price for the same shall be $3 per acre. The third enacts that whenever the said "sinking fund" shall have accumulated the sum of $20,000, (but not oftener than once in each year,) due notice will be given by the State Treasurer, who shall invite proposals from the holders of bonds for the surrender of the same, in exchange for the money then in the sinking fund. The bids are to be opened and examined by the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer, who shall decide which proposals are the most advantageous, and direct the money, or any part of it, to be paid to the holders upon the surrender of their bonds. These officers also have the power to reject all proposals and advertise for new. The fourth section provides for the submission of the act to the people, in accordance with the terms of the amendment of 1860.

This is a concise history of the "railroad bond question" up to the present date, and thus the matter now stands before the people. The legislative plan of settlement has many and bitter enemies, especially in the rural districts, though, I believe, few are in favor of downright repudiation. The objections to the legislative plan are that it is a covert attempt on the part of the bondholders to secure recognition of the legality of the bonds and their ultimate payment, principal and interest, in full. Its opponents urge the probability of the large bondholders buying up the smaller, and combining to put in no bids for less than par and interest. The plan, they say, is altogether too uncertain and indefinite and speculative in its nature. They hold that the lands and funds set apart are entirely inadequate to the payment of the bonds with accumulating interest, and that the scheme is simply one to secure the recognition of the validity of the bonds by the people and the ultimate levying of a tax for their liquidation. They urge that the bonds cost the original holders only from 25 to 33 per cent.; that second and third parties have bought up all they hold at heavy discounts—ranging frequently as low as 17 per cent. of their face, and that, under the circumstances, the State is bound to pay no more than the actual outlay of the parties. The bonds will not become due for sixteen years, and there is ample time for the people to take the initiative and provide some equitable plan for their adjustment and settlement. They claim that the plan now offered was concocted by the Legislature at the instigation of the railroad bond lobby, and is therefore looked upon with suspicion.

For myself, I believe there are but an insignificant number of persons in the State who would sanction out-and-out repudiation. The views of Gov. MARSHALL, expressed in his annual message, would not, probably, be strenuously objected to by the sensible men of either party. The principal disagreement seems to be in regard to the mode of adjustment, and this is a legitimate subject of difference. The fate of the plan now before the people is uncertain; but, even if it is voted down, I am confident the people of Minnesota will ultimately provide some plan for paying what they consider they justly owe on the State railroad bonds.

A number of Republicans (the number of such I trust is small) opposed to the legislative plan, are urging that the Republican State Convention, to meet in September, insert a plank in denunciation of the scheme and its alleged concoctors. It is probable that this demand is dictated more by personal spite than by regard for the party welfare. I cannot see any necessity for party action in the matter at all. In its present shape it is in no way an issue as between Republicans and Democrats, and there is no excuse for dragging that into the Convention. Of the Press of the State the *pros* and *cons* are, I think, about equally divided, politically. The *Press*, of this city, the leading Republican organ of the State, is an advocate of the legislative plan; so is the *Pioneer*, the leading Democratic organ. The Minneapolis *Tribune* has so far failed to indicate its position, while the vast majority of the country Press of both persuasions are bitter opponents.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

An "Only Hope" Without a Foundation.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, Aug. 27.

How much longer do intelligent Southern men intend to abandon themselves to the delusion of Northern interposition in their behalf? The secession of the Southern States was greatly encouraged by promises of aid in case of a resort to coercion by the Federal Government, which were freely tendered by Democratic politicians of the North, who were supposed to wield large influence in that section. It was loudly proclaimed by them that if such attempt was made to defeat the exercise of the right of self-government by the people of these States, they would resent it as a blow aimed at the liberties of all; and that the army of coercion would encounter fierce resistance before it reached Southern soil. And it is a singular fact, but not the less true, that the delusion of practical aid from the North, which began at the commencement of the civil troubles, has not yet run its course.

Not since the termination of the war has there been a sign in the North of surrendering any of the advantages which have resulted to it as the victorious party. But the reverse. They have claimed all the privileges which a conquering power acquires, and have shown no disposition, whenever there has been a true test of its will, to yield a particle. On the contrary, their demands have grown more exacting and severe in proportion to the opposition they have encountered, and the exhibition by the South of an unwillingness to accede to them. Waiving the irregularities of the Governments organized by Mr. JOHNSON, they tendered the Constitutional Amendment, which left the laws of suffrage in these States where they existed before the war, and remitted to them their privilege of sovereignty over their own territorial limits. The offer having been rejected, on referring the matters involved back to the Northern people, they elected a Congress instructed to enact or to present terms of reconstruction.

And now we are admonished to reject these terms of settlement, not because we have power to resist any measures that may be prescribed for us by an appeal to the Courts or through any agency known to the Government, but, to quote the phrase of the day, in the hope of a "reaction at the North." The North is expected through some miraculous operation to change the current of its thoughts and to rebuke its representations for doing precisely what they were instructed to do! This Congress, by their proceedings, as late as July, plainly showed that so far from moderating their demands, had been confirmed in their purpose to execute them to the letter; and though it has barely entered upon its term of two years, some persons seem to suppose that the looked for "reaction" will come in time to spare the South the necessity of adjusting her local governments under its direction. In the first place, it is the wildest dream of insanity itself, with the history of the past before us to base any calculations upon a revolution in the sentiment of the North; and in the second place, even if such change should occur, it cannot be in time to prevent reconstruction by direction of the present Congress, if not under the plan now before the country, under some other, involving consequences which we have reason to apprehend would be far more oppressive.

Is it not time that our people had ceased to follow this will-'o-the-wisp of a "reaction at the North?" How much further will they permit themselves to be led by it into bogs and quicksands which grow deeper as they advance in its pursuit?

Disturbances at a Registration Office in South Carolina—Call Upon the Military.

The Charleston papers give particulars of a disturbance at the registration office at Mount Pleasant, S. C., one day last week, which at one time threatened to be serious. The Board consists of two white men and a negro. Mr. SMITH, the President of the Board, read the order and regulations, when AARON LOGAN, the negro Registrar, sprang to his feet, charging Mr. SMITH that he had not explained the matter, not having told them how to vote, and he would do it. Mr. SMITH told him to be quiet and go about his business. LOGAN became the more violent, denouncing the white people violently, claiming all the offices for the negroes—even declaring that white men had no right to be Registrars, and that the time had come when the blacks had to act to obtain their rights and lands, and that they must have them, if it required bloodshed. The crowd became very noisy and boisterous, most of them were armed with muskets, which they charged while this excitement prevailed. Threats of violence were freely made, such as extermination and burning of houses, the negroes asserting that they had the right and power to do it. In consequence of this the office was closed for the day. Application was sent to Charleston for military aid, and a guard of thirty men was sent over. They were accompanied by Gen. CLITZ, Gen. R. K. SCOTT, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Major UPHAMS. Upon arriving at the village they were met by some 200 or 300 colored men, who proceeded to the headquarters of Major E. W. EVERSON, the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at that point, where they were addressed by Gen. SCOTT, who showed them that they violated, on the previous day, the express orders of Gen. SICKLES by bearing arms, and said that he regretted the circumstance, but attributed it to their ignorance of the law. The folly of their course and the effects of the evil advice of AARON LOGAN, formerly their leader, but now an inmate, by military order, of Castle Pinckney, were portrayed, and the freedmen were emphatically told that it was best for them to dismiss at once and forever from their minds the hope of obtaining lands by confiscation, and to go energetically to work to acquire possessions by industry and thrift. Much more good advice was given by Gen. SCOTT, who, in conclusion, invited any colored man who felt himself aggrieved, to come forward and express his opinions, ask questions for information, &c. One man replied, but he soon retired before the plain, candid and pertinent responses which he received. Mr. L. P. SMITH, the Chairman of the Board of Registration, then asked the crowd whether they proposed to register, and whether they were satisfied with his conduct as Chairman of the Board? Affirmative answers were given, and the whole assembly adjourned to the house where the Board was to sit, and commenced registering without further difficulty.

No disturbance of any kind occurred during the day, and no further difficulty of any kind is apprehended.

Ohio Second District—Letter from the Republican Nominee for Congress.

RICHARD SMITH, Esq., editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in his letter accepting the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second District of Ohio, says:

The financial question is now of paramount interest. We have a heavy debt, and this renders necessary heavy taxes. While the former must be provided for and paid in good faith to the last dollar, care should be taken to handle our finances wisely; to distribute equally the burden of taxation, and make it as light as possible. To the end that the tax burden may be reduced, we must have an honest administration of the affairs of Government, from the highest to the lowest, aiming to make honesty and capacity the test in all cases of those holding or applying for office. There must also be established a rigid system of economy, bearing in mind that every dollar saved will be so much of the burden removed from the shoulders of the people.

In regard to my political views it is not necessary for me to write at length, inasmuch as my record has been daily before the country, and I do not wish any part of that to be ignored, especially as it contains nothing inconsistent with the platform of principles laid down by your Convention. Suffice it to say then that I cordially approve the principles contained in your platform, and upon the latter, if elected to Congress, you may expect to find me, at all times and under all circumstances, firmly and squarely standing.

The financial question is one that does not properly belong to partisan politics, and as this affects directly the pockets of every man, it will be the duty of Congress to treat it so that the people may be able to pay the debt with the least possible inconvenience. In any event the burden will be heavy. In no event should the distress be aggravated by purely partisan legislation.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain, yours truly, RICHARD SMITH.

The Changes of Military Commanders.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Gen. HANCOCK goes to New-Orleans, and Gen. CANBY to Charleston. HANCOCK's removal from the Plains gratifies the Indian ring. CANBY's removal from Washington enables Mr. JOHNSON to put some unscrupulous tool in command of forces in the District of Columbia. As military commanders, both HANCOCK and CANBY ought to do well. Both are good soldiers, and honorable men. Gen. HANCOCK is a thorough gentleman, and a man of sense, and during the last campaign in this State our people had occasion to learn enough of his character to feel confident that he cannot be used as a tool for any unworthy purpose on the part of Mr. JOHNSON. We trust that he will pursue the policy of his predecessors, and give the loyal people of his district a lawful registration, a fair election, and an undisturbed organization, protecting them meanwhile, against injustice or outrage, no matter from what quarter it may come. Gen. CANBY, like Gen. HANCOCK, is a soldier rather than a politician, but he is also an honorable man and has discharged his duty with fidelity thus far, in whatever station he has been placed. We hope that rebellion will gain nothing by his appointment, and that the President will find him as resolute and persistent of the law. But both HANCOCK and CANBY are soldiers, with all a soldier's predilection for obeying orders. If GRANT should consent to promulgate orders from the President interfering with the law, we know what SHERIDAN and SICKLES would do, but we do not yet know what HANCOCK and CANBY would do.

Bonner and Dexter.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The celebrated horse *Dexter*, having performed the greatest work that has ever been known upon the turf, has been purchased by a philosopher and humanitarian, and retired from further strifes, struggles and displays with ignoble rivals of his own time, or younger ones yet to be brought forward on the course. We think this is just, and that Mr. BONNER has displayed a true appreciation of what is due to greatness. Looked at from the turfman's standpoint, *Dexter* is the foremost of the horse family. He is without a peer; he is at once the hero and the champion of all that is excellent and good and admirable in horse virtues. He has gained all the laurels and fame that it is possible for him to achieve. If he were to do more than he has done, he would only be surpassing himself—he having already opened a wide gap between himself and the rest of his race. To keep him any longer on the turf would be degrading. He could make no race, because there is none to compete with him. To trot him with other horses would be merely to use him as a show, degrading the monarch of the turf to a mere circus animal. Therefore Mr. BONNER deserves the applause of the lovers of true greatness, in rescuing *Dexter* from the course, and transferring him to the calm repose of the Bonner stables, where he will rest upon his honors, eat his oats with dignity, assist in editing the *Ledger*, and pass his days in the honorable quiet which should attend the great who have reached the zenith of their glory. All honor to *Dexter* and BONNER, and BONNER and *Dexter*.

It is one of the misfortunes of greatness—and we speak now of human greatness—that it is never satisfied with what it has accomplished; and that men who have attained the zenith of their glory will not be content. Instead of enjoying for all time a full measure of applause, they are perpetually thrusting themselves forward for new honors and new worship, against which time has set his irrevocable decree. WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN alone, of the statesmen of America, knew when to retire to private life, and leave to younger men the strife for honors and distinction which they had long since attained. They alone knew when their measure of glory was full. The majority of their successors have continued upon the course until they have lost their exclusive fame in vain struggles with younger and fresher rivals. It was their misfortune that there was no BONNER having the means to withdraw them from public life when they had reached their extreme altitude. There has not been a day in the history of the country when some of the public men might not have been put on the retired list with a great saving to their fame. There has not been a day in our history which has not witnessed the declining fame of heroes, statesmen and orators, who, having played their part with great success, have lingered too long on the stage, and been unwilling witnesses to the decay of their own reputation, and the triumph of their successors.

We think that the example set by Mr. BONNER, in the case of *Dexter*, is suggestive of what might be done in behalf of the great men who succeed one another in the struggles upon the political course. An association of humanitarians might be organized, and when the great man has reached the point where he stands without a rival—when any further victory by him must be over himself, and not over others—it should interpose kindly to withdraw him, and place him among the nation's idols, an object of veneration and homage for all time, and an example of greatness upon which the ambitious may gaze without rivalry and without detraction. There are at this moment at least a score of public men who have had recorded in time past to their honor bright deeds of statesmanship and public service, but who, by a too protracted continuance upon the course, are losing character by comparison with younger and better rivals. We have societies for the Preservation of Game; let us have one for the Preservation of Fame.

Particulars of the Murder in Jefferson, Texas—Action of the Military.

From the Marshall (Texas) Republican Aug. 17.

On Saturday morning last the City of Jefferson was thrown into a great excitement by an occurrence of an extraordinary and shocking character. Judge D. B. BONFOEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, shot and killed his assistant, Col. H. W. FOWLER. There were two witnesses, a negro boy about twelve years old and a negro woman. The boy was in front of the office, and hearing loud talking, got up on a barrel and looked in at the window. He saw BONFOEY advancing, as if to pass FOWLER, in the direction of a water-bucket in the room, but, before passing him, BONFOEY drew a pistol from the pocket of his pants, and shot FOWLER from the rear in the neck or back part of the head. The boy became frightened and ran off. The negro woman was on the opposite side of the street, and the door of the office being open, she witnessed the whole affair. Her testimony was substantially that of the boy's, with the addition that the deceased did not fall to the floor, but that his head fell on the table; that she saw Mr. BONFOEY, after the shot, take hold of the deceased, but what he did she could not tell. Dr. B. J. TERRY testified that he heard the report of a pistol, and walked out to where he had some hands at work, and inquired of them where the report came from. They pointed to the Revenue Collector's office. In a moment afterward Judge BONFOEY walked out of the gallery in front of the office, and called to Dr. TERRY to come over, which he did. He informed Dr. TERRY that he had shot FOWLER, stating that there had been an altercation; that FOWLER was going to shoot him, and he (BONFOEY) had killed him in self-defence. FOWLER was on the floor, with a pistol belt around him, very awkwardly adjusted, the scabbard lying over his abdomen, the pistol also on the floor, some distance off, and cocked. FOWLER was lying with his legs doubled up, and BONFOEY straightened them, when a pen, which was in the hands of the deceased, fell out. FOWLER was blind in one eye, and he was approached and shot on that side. It appears that FOWLER had been writing at the table. He had written two receipts for $3,200, and had commenced the triplicate, and had written part of the caption, the word "Jefferson" half finished, after which there was a blur, showing an interruption. The affair, we understand, drew a great many to the scene, and there was great excitement, a feeling prevailing that it was a case of assassination. BONFOEY was immediately arrested by the Sheriff, but claimed that he was a United States officer, and subject only to the military authorities. A runner was sent to the commander, but before he arrived a jury of inquest was held, which took down the testimony substantially as we have related it, and then rendered an extraordinary verdict; virtually an indictment of BONFOEY for murder in the first degree. The military refused to have anything to do with the matter, and Mr. BONFOEY was taken charge of by the Sheriff. The next day JOHN G. JONES, a Justice of the Peace, committed him without trial, as is said, on the finding of the jury of inquest. Another report is that he was tried privately. This, we presume, is a mistake. At all events, an order was issued by the military commander suspending Justice JONES for his hasty action in the premises. The order reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS POST OF SHREVEPORT,
JEFFERSON, Texas, Aug. 12, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 12.—JOHN G. JONES, Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Marion, City of Jefferson, State of Texas, is hereby suspended from office until further orders through these Headquarters. I hereby order that the sham court of committal had and held this day before Justice JONES, at the house of Sheriff WHITTEN, in the case of the State of Texas *vs.* D. B. BONFOEY, charged with the crime of murder, is hereby proclaimed null and void, being fraudulent and illegal. JOHN S. ALLANSON,
Second Lieutenant Twelfth U. S.
Infantry, Commanding.

On Thursday a preliminary examination commenced before Judge MABRY, with the following array of counsel: Pope, Stedman and Ochiltree, for the defence, from Marshall; Culbertson, Penn, Benners, Hall and Penman, for the prosecution, residents of Jefferson. The ability of these gentlemen, and the good sense, integrity and dispassionate bearing of the Judge, insure a thorough investigation of the case and a correct decision. We have as yet heard very little from the trial, except that a fact had been elicited connected with the shooting more favorable to Mr. BONFOEY. In that respect we could not precisely understand.

The Tea Plant in South Carolina.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix, Aug. 29.

A recent visit to ALFRED L. ACEE, M. D., near Bellevue, Talbot County, Ga., enables us to record some facts in relation to the tea plant, which may be new, interesting, and perhaps, instructive to our readers. The seeds were sent, seven or eight years ago, by Senator ALFRED IVERSON, to Dr. ACEE. They were imported from China to the Patent Office of the United States. Dr. ACEE placed them in a box prepared with virgin soil or chip manure until they germinated and then transplanted them as they sprouted to his garden of select fruit trees and vineyard. They there, to the number of forty shrubs, are now flourishing in everlasting green, and full of vitality, notwithstanding their exposure to Summer's heat and Winter's cold, the storm and the sunshine. The shrubs are now about seven feet high. The foliage is very dense, and what is singular, if not peculiar, the shrub seems to improve and grow more green by stripping its leaves. It presents at the same time bare twigs and tender and full-grown leaves. The seeds in size and color resemble a hazelnut, and three are contained in each capsule. The flower is white and scentless.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

Review of the Circumstances Preceding her Departure from Belgium.

From the Vienna Press, Aug. 17.

Every one knows the event which ended by upsetting that fine intellect. When the Empress was brought from Rome to Miramar on the 10th of October, 1866, it became impossible to entertain any doubt about the derangement of her intellectual faculties. That condition created in the mind of the august Princess many chimerical ideas, which were in turn dominated by the constant fear of pursuits and poisoning. During the first weeks of the Empress' sojourn at Miramar those fixed ideas became so very intense that she was unable to escape from them.

Her fright was so great that it paralyzed even her senses of sight, taste and smell; such a state sufficed often to produce the most frightful hallucinations. It was at that period that it became necessary to bring the august patient from the castle to the isolated pavilion she inhabited until her departure. The explanations which the Empress gave for that state of her mind too clearly proved how powerful was the agency which had mastered her reason. The physicians attending upon her did not neglect to examine her physical situation. But all the means science can command, such as percussion, auscultation, &c., only served to establish that a healthy body was enclosing a diseased mind. The nervous system itself was not troubled, except by exaltation, which is a natural consequence of the moral state. Dr. RIEDEL, director of the Lunatic Asylum of Vienna, Dr. ITEK, chief physician to the Imperial Navy, and Dr. MACHIK, had the satisfaction of seeing their diagnostics completely confirmed when they held, at their own request, a consultation with Prof. DUCHEK in June last. Everything tended to show that the cerebral disease had developed itself without having been provoked or favored by the abnormal state of other organs.

But that fact itself, far from favoring the action of art, went to obstruct it, because, the physical symptoms excepted, there were found no signs of congestion, hyperemia, or inflammation of the brain, while the other organs were in a normal state, and it was therefore impossible to arrive at a rational indication for a methodical treatment by means of remedies. Moreover, such a mode of treatment would have certainly rendered worse to a considerable extent the mental situation of the unfortunate Empress. For in every dish, in every beverage offered to her by the most loyal hands, the august patient fancied there was some mortal poison. Her conviction about it was so very deep that at first she ate only fruits. It is easy to conceive to what extent the least medicine would have increased such apprehensions, and how it would have been dangerous to compel the Princess to take medicine. This explains why the physicians prescribed only tepid baths; the rest was left to the influence her mind could be submitted to—to the psychological treatment.

The most delicate attentions were necessary, above all, because the point in view was to destroy every influence of a nature such as to increase the mental disease, or to irritate the brain, or to develop the fixed ideas. Therefore, the physicians in attendance carefully avoided occupying themselves with those ideas—on the contrary, they endeavored, by means of a rational division of less irritating occupations, to dissipate the dark thoughts of the Empress. However, it must not be lost sight of that the number of means the physicians had at their disposal to attain that end was very limited.

The desire of avoiding the dreadful hallucinations and the nocturnal visions rendered next to impossible all relations outside. The physicians, therefore, tried, but in vain, to decide the Empress to receive her august relations, who had hurried to inquire about her health, or to accept the attendance of a lady companion, or to make excursions and long walks. The Empress never walked farther than the gardens; she was frightened at the sight of persons she knew very well, and such meetings produced a baneful influence upon her mental state.

The august Princess' mind was dominated by but one thought. When she left Mexico she had promised the Emperor, her husband, should she not succeed in her political mission to Europe, to remain at Miramar till the Emperor, who then, far from foreseeing the fate reserved to him, could come and join her. This was the paramount thought of the Empress, and since she had been so unfavorably deceived she saw in every human being a political adversary. She refused to meet any one. During the period of her sojourn at Miramar the physicians tried to divert her by receiving visitors, but all their efforts were vain.

In spite of all, a faint ray of hope seemed to gleam through the veil enveloping her mind. It was in January last that the doctors detected the first symptoms of amelioration. The appetite was better; at dinner Her Majesty began to eat and drink more frequently. Her sleep was calm, and often lasted nine hours.

During the daytime the august patient regularly read, painted, embroidered and played music. She used to take out-door exercise in the morning and in the afternoon. It is thus that the over excitement of the first days ended little by little in a situation which, apparently at least, has nothing abnormal.

During the conversation her rare erudition displayed a real charm, her memory did not fail her when making a quotation or narrating a past or contemporaneous event. Out of the circle of her fixed ideas she showed a sure and clear judgment, her letters—and she was very fond of writing—were like those of her best days in the style and the ideas. Her humor had no longer any tendency to melancholy; on the contrary, more than once a smile played upon her features so noble and so fine.

But however satisfactory might be those symptoms they ought not to cause the painful state of the Empress to be forgotten. A more minute examination sufficed to immediately show that the signs of the mental disease still existed; they were manifested specially by an unhealthy susceptibility, and by the illusions derived from it. The terror of the nocturnal visions and of poisoning recurred, it is true, only during moments of great excitement; but the cause of that apprehension was so permanent that the august patient, even in calm moments, dreaded the infernal machines and the secret societies which, according to her own ideas, aimed generally at poisoning people, and particularly the unfortunate Empress.

Such was the situation of the Empress at the end of June last. An incident brought about a change at that time.

On the 2d of July, immediately after breakfast, the august patient was seized with an indisposition, accompanied with vomitings. Taking into due consideration what we have just said relative to the march of her ideas, one will understand that those symptoms, however insignificant in themselves, could revive the fear of poisoning by engendering great excitement. That excitement was afterward increased by the sorrowful remembrances connected with the days which followed.

The 6th of July was the birthday of her beloved husband, who had already breathed his last. The 8th of July was the anniversary of her departure for Mexico. The influence of those remembrances produced a violent agitation. One could understand from her words that her thoughts were constantly near the one whose heart could no longer beat for her. The Empress would not eat or drink; it was with much trouble that she was induced to take a light meal.

On the 12th of July the august patient received from her physician a letter from His Majesty the King of the Belgians. In that letter the King conveyed to his sister, the Empress, an invitation to come to Belgium, and at the same time informed her that Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians was to proceed to Vienna, there to await the moment when the Empress would invite her to come to Miramar.

The Empress did not delay her answer. She did not say a word in her letter about the invitation conveyed to her; she confined herself to expressing her regret at being unable, from want of accommodation, to receive Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians. In spite of all that the Empress seemed convinced that the Queen would visit her. The next day she inquired several times if the Queen had not yet arrived at Trieste. Meantime, her state of health became worse, and her appetite failed.

The Queen of the Belgians arrived on 14th July. In compliance with the formal request of the Empress her physician remained with her during the interview of the two august Princesses. Dr. BULKENS, Director of the establishment for lunatics at Gheel, in Belgium, arrived two days afterward. He held a consultation with the three doctors we have already named.

Dr. BULKENS began by informing his colleagues that he had been requested by His Majesty the King of the Belgians to bring back the august patient to Belgium. That communication cut short all discussion. In a report which was signed on the 17th of July by the four doctors, Drs. HEK, RIEDEL, and MACHIK declined the responsibility of that removal; on the contrary, Dr. BULKENS took the responsibility upon himself.

The following days were employed in preparing for the Empress' journey. According to the unanimous advice of the physicians, the removal could take place only by railway. The physician of the Empress had confided her to the care of Dr. BULKENS. As a proof of the deepness of the influence which the dark thoughts possessing her then exercised upon the Empress' mind it will suffice ... on the 16th of July she addressed to the Queen of the Belgians, a letter in which she expressed, it is true, the joy which she had felt at the visit of Her Majesty, but also a wish not to see any more at Miramar her august sister-in-law. It was a formal *congé*. She also declined, in consequence of her increasing agitation, to receive His Imperial Highness the Archduke LOUIS, who had come to Miramar during the last Autumn, when the Empress had come back from Rome.

Meantime, the physical strength of the august patient decreased in an alarming way, to such an extent that it was impossible to induce her to resume her promenades, and it was only with a great deal of trouble she was induced to take the necessary nourishment. It was in such a state that the Empress began, on the 29th of July, her journey to her native country, followed by the ardent wishes of all those who had the least feeling of humanity. May the angel of charity watch over her."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

A member of the Shaker family at North Union, Ohio, in a letter to the Cleveland *Leader*, says: "We do not condemn marriage in its place, but sim

ply abstain from it as Jesus and Paul did, and a host of other ancient worthies, leaving it where Christ left it, on the low plane, or rudimental—i. e., first principles of the world, and not to the angel order, or Christ's sphere—making a clean separation between the two orders. No understanding spiritualist can fight against Shakerism without fighting against his own profession, for Shakerism is founded on Spiritualism and present revelation, culminated in a life of perpetual chastity."

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* says: "Mayor LOFLAND was not able to get the recession of the Navy-yard to Memphis, from the United States military authorities, during his recent visit to Washington. Gen. GRANT was disposed to consider the Navy-yard as captured rebel property, but when Mayor LOFLAND presented the fullest proofs that it was not so, he confessed that he was not familiar with the matter, and promised to give attention to it."

A serious collision is reported to have occurred between the whites and blacks at Washington, Rhea County, East Tennessee, on the 28th ult., resulting in the negroes being driven out of the town. Securing the assistance of the Loyal League they returned and renewed the fight, which was kept up for some time, with varying success. A number were wounded. Fears were entertained of a general collision in that neighborhood.

The Mayor of Franklin, Tenn., has addressed a letter to the Nashville *Press* and *Times*, denying *in toto* the various charges about outrages on white and black Unionists in that town. He emphatically asserts that not a single act savoring of the crimes charged had been committed. Denials equally emphatic and indignant have come from other quarters charged with lawlessness.

Col. B. B. EDWARDS, an ex-Union officer, charged with uttering seditious language in the late canvass, has been tried and convicted in McMinn County, East Tennessee, and disqualified from holding any office whatever for three years. The jury, it is said, was composed exclusively of Loyal Leaguers.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, P. J.

Nos.
28—Pooler vs. Pooler.
34—Hallgarten vs. Gibson et al.
32—In re. Rowe vs. McDonough.
41—Hamlin vs. Lowenstein.
46—Brett vs. Charmet.

The call commences at No. 51, Doran vs. Lloyd.
The following is the balance of the first Monday motion calendar of this Court:

Class Six.

51—Doran vs. Lloyd.
52—Kinney vs. Kinney.
53—Fuller vs. Bartlett.

Class Seven.

54—Matter of application of Dodge for writ of mandamus to Connolly, Comptroller, &c.
55—Booth vs. Buchanan.
56—Peake vs. Buchanan.
57—Lewis vs. Buchanan.
58—Strauss vs. Buchanan.

General Calendar.

59—Matter of the extension of New-York-avenue, Edgewater, S. I.
60—Valentine vs. Shultz.
61—Seigel vs. Willets.
62—Jay, receiver vs. De Groot.
63—Moore vs. Hudson River RR. Co.
64—Stevens vs. Hardman.
65—In the matter Comm'rs of Quarantine.
66—Nicholson vs. Stenton.
67—Giles vs. Bailey.
68—Bailey vs. Giles.
69—N. Y. Nat'l Exchange B'k vs. Bailey.
70—McMahon vs. Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
71—Knous vs. Platt.
72—Gordon vs. Quigley.
73—Hallgarten vs. Gibson.
74—Reiud vs. Peck.
75—The Somerset & Worcester Savings Bank vs. Hurck.
76—Hevner vs McRea.
77—Archer vs. Lineman.
78—Kaufman vs. Doane.
79—Matter of Met. Pub. Conveyance Co.
80—Goldschmidt vs. Solinger.
81—Mould vs. Mould.
82—Collier vs. Jaffray.
83—Turner vs. Hall.
84—Brandis vs. Hoffermann.
85—Kelly vs. Kennedy.
86—Kerr vs. Mandell.
87—In re. petition of Hutton in matter of receivership of Hatch.
88—Cohn vs. Harres.
89—Pettingill vs. N. Y. & Pa. Petroleum Mining and Manufacturing Co.
90—Ashworth vs. Hall.
91—Lend vs. Washburn.
92—Robbins vs. Miller.
93—Robbins vs. Miller.
94—Baker vs. Byrne.
95—Conner vs. Pettis.
96—Kaufman vs. Doane.
97—Hagan vs. Crumney.
98—Drommier vs. Rongberger.
99—Levi vs. Howe.
100—Kobbe vs. Rosengarden.
101—Kobbe vs. Rosengarden.
102—Meyers vs. Meyers.
103—Brett vs. Charnel.
104—Redmond vs. Elmer.
105—Sherman vs. Dickinson.
106—Schuyler vs. Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
107—Strang vs. Quigley.
108—Jashne vs. Strune.
109—Mannes vs. Jacoby.
110—Knox vs. Sparks.
111—Begbie vs. Phillips.
112—Hallgarten vs. Lane.
113—Hallgarten vs. Lane.
114—Richardson vs. Security Insurance Co.
115—Weber vs. Ott et al.
116—Wiegand vs. Snerman et al.
117—McGlowan vs. McGlowan.
118—Hagan, Jr., vs. Crary.
119—McIntyre, &c., vs. Fitch.
120—Sterling vs. Hamill.
121—Connor vs. Merklee et al.
122—Trengore vs. Victor Gold and Silver Mining Co.
123—Marcon vs. Baron.
124—Collier vs. Jaffray.
125—Kuhles vs. Owens et al.
126—Archer et al. vs. Linnermaur et al.
127—Boyce vs. Chester et al.
128—Falk vs. Falk.
129—Schnaitlachen vs. Lynch, &c.
130—Hilvard vs. Dillon et al.
131—Maning et al. vs. Solis.
132—Stowell vs. Stowell.
133—Graham vs. Vandewort, &c.
134—Rose et al. vs. McBain, Jr.
135—Andras vs. Blume.
136—Caldwell, Jr., et al. vs. Hadfield.
137—Budd vs. Bogert.
138—Smith vs. DeWandalier.
139—Gardner vs. Bagley.
140—Kaufman vs. Bailey et al.
141—Marr vs. O'Bryan.
142—Kobbe et al. vs. Rosengarden et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
12—Clark vs. Smith.
13—Glute vs. Simon.
14—McDermott vs. Cusick.
15—Smith vs. Short.
16—Dunn vs. Bragg.
17—Nevin vs. Corrigan.
18—Reynolds vs. Fitzgerald.
19—Moseley vs. Cohen.
20—Burger vs. Townsend.
21—Colte vs. Rauth.
22—Daly vs. Bleecker-street Railroad.
23—Munson vs. Smith.
24—Heineman vs. Robb.
25—Davison vs. Cent. Railroad.
26—Anderson vs. McMahon.
27—Beatty vs. Bernholz.
28—Bassier vs. Martin.
29—Greve vs. Platner.
30—Wilguss vs. Elliott.
31—Danziger vs. Guest.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Justice Geo. C. Barrett.

HAVE BOARDING-HOUSEKEEPERS A LIEN UPON CANINES?—IS A DOG AN "EFFECT?"—A NOVEL QUESTION.

Stevens vs. *Shears*.—This action, which was brought in the Sixth District Court to recover the possession of a dog, was one of the most amusing which we have been called upon to report during the Summer vacation.

The complaint set forth in substance that the plaintiff was the owner or entitled to the possession of a certain black and tan dog with cropped ears, long tail, and answers to the name of *Ned* of the value of $49, and that it was wrongfully detained by the defendant from the plaintiff. The answer set up that defendant kept a boarding-house in East Thirty-fifth-street; that the plaintiff was indebted to him for board in the sum of $245 for himself and family, (including the said dog,) and that he claimed a lien thereon as part of the "effects" of the plaintiff.

Marshal Lush seized the quadruped under the writ of replevin, whereupon the defendant gave a bond to retake the "property," and one of his sureties failing to justify, *Ned* was delivered, for the time being, to his quondam master.

Meanwhile, Dr. Underwood filed his claim as a third party, asserting his right to the ownership of the canine by virtue of a bill of sale from Stevens, the plaintiff, and thus the question was handsomely snarled up in its legal aspects.

The trial of the action for ultimate possession has just taken place before Judge BARRETT and occupied almost the entire day. The case was strongly contested upon both sides.

Acts of ownership were shown on the part of the plaintiff, and among them the execution of a bill of sale to Dr. Underwood, which was produced in Court, signed by Stevens himself. It also appeared in proof that no tax had been paid upon the dog, and that the defendant detained *Ned* for his master's board bill. The plaintiff then proved that "poor *Ned*" was not worth anything—at all events not over 50 cents, in the opinion of the witness—and then rested his case.

Counsel for defendant made a lengthy argument for non-suit, and upon plaintiff's counsel intimating that he had no particular objection to that, (the plaintiff having possession of the animal,) and when the Judge was about to dispose of the case in this summary way, the plaintiff's counsel then insisted upon a judgment also for the return of the "property," whereupon both motions were denied, and the defendant was required to proceed with his case.

Defendant's wife testified that she made the bargain; that plaintiff would not board anywhere unless *Ned* could be as sumptuously provided for as himself, and he must eat with the family; a mattress was brought for him, and he had the entire run of the house; he had broiled porter-house steaks and a cup of coffee regularly in the dining-room at the usual meal times, generally on a side plate, but more frequently a chair was provided for Master *Ned* at the table, and he was a "boarder" to all intents and purposes as the other members of the plaintiff's family. On this point rebutting testimony was given to the effect that *Ned* only got the "leavings" of the table, and breakfasted in the yard and on the piazza. Testimony was also given to show that if any lien existed it was in favor of Mrs. Shears, who had presented bills in her own name as keeper of the boarding-house, and made out in the handwriting of both herself and husband. It also appeared that she hired the house in her own name of Mr. Stoepel, (Matilda Heron's husband.)

Most of the legal points were discussed on the motion for non-suit. Plaintiff's counsel contended that a dog was not an "effect" within the meaning of the statute, and that boarding-house keepers, like hotel-keepers, had no lien because they were not liable in case the canine was stolen or strayed away, it not being a necessary or usual article of "baggage." The Judge reserved his decision on all the points, with the privilege to counsel to hand in authorities as to the form of judgment, which he stated was really a novel question.

A great many ladies, friends of the parties, were in attendance, and the trial excited considerable merriment at various points, almost, at times, provoking a judicial smile from the stern but pleasant face of the Judge.

For plaintiff, Horatio F. Averill, Esq.; for defendant, Messrs. T. Brennan and Judge A. H. Daily, of Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Judge Leonard and Judges Sutherland and Ingraham.

IMPORTANT OPINION AS TO THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STOCKHOLDERS IN THE FORMATION OF COMPANIES.

The People of the State of New-York ex rel., Benjamin F. Manget(?), vs. John Sykes, Jr., and Robert Logan.—SUTHERLAND, J.—The [illegible] certificates were [illegible] and [illegible] with the receiver for the [illegible] of [illegible] appeal from the [illegible] should be made

damus could be heard and decided at General Term, should not, I think, prevent that appeal from being heard on its merits. The order granting the *mandamus* directed that the certificate which the *mandamus* was to command the defendants to make out and sign, and the defendant Sykes, as Chairman, to verify and acknowledge, should be in a certain prescribed form annexed to the order. It was not the duty of the defendants, as Chairman and Secretary, to sign and countersign, or of the defendant Sykes, as Chairman, to verify and acknowledge a certificate like that annexed to the order. The form of the certificate annexed to the order was an evasion of the requirements of the twenty-second section of the act of 1848, under which the Company was organized. That section requires that the certificate should show on its face that the provisions of the act in reference to the proceedings to increase the stock have been complied with. The twenty-first section of the act provides "whenever any company shall desire to call a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of availing itself of the privileges and provisions of this act or for increasing or diminishing the amount of its capital stock, it shall be the duty of the Trustees to publish a notice, signed by at least a majority of them, in a newspaper in the county, if any shall be published therein, at least three successive weeks, and to deposit a written or printed copy thereof in the Post-office, addressed to each stockholder at his usual place of residence, at least three weeks previous to the day fixed upon for holding such meeting, specifying the object of the meeting," &c., &c. The certificates which the defendants, as Chairman and Secretary, were required to sign, and which the defendant Sykes was required to verify, &c., did not recite, as shown, that this provision of the twenty-first section of the act had been complied with. It did not state or show either that the notice had been published as required by the twenty-first section, or that copies thereof had been deposited in the Post-office, addressed to each stockholder, as required by that section. The papers show that the notice was in fact published, but the papers also show beyond question that the other requirements, as to depositing copies of the notice in the Post-office addressed to each stockholder, had not been complied with. It is an undisputed fact that as to three or four of the stockholders no such copy notice was deposited and addressed, though one or more of them resided in the City of New-York.

If therefore the certificate which the defendants, as Chairman and Secretary, were commanded to sign, &c., &c., had shown on its face what it ought to have shown, they ought not to have been compelled to sign it, or the Chairman compelled to verify it, for it would have stated a palpable untruth. It is not an answer to the defendants' appeal from the order to say that the certificate which they were required to sign, &c., &c., stated nothing but the truth, and that it could do no harm, as it could not affect the question of the regularity and validity of the proceedings to increase the capital stock. The trouble is that it did not tell the whole truth, that it was not the certificate contemplated or provided for by the 22d section of the act, and that the defendants were under no obligations, statutory or common law, to sign and countersign it, unless it showed on its face that the provisions of the act had been complied with. Viewed as an idle certificate outside of the statute and of the statutory obligation, as a certificate which stated the truth as far as it went, but as not stating sufficient to give it any effect, good or bad, the order appealed from ought not to have been made, for the Company ought not to compel parties or officers to perform a mere idle, useless ceremony, in the absence of any statute or law enjoining the performance of such ceremony as a duty. Besides, it is evident that an improper use might be made of the certificate which the defendants were required to sign, &c. If the relator did not intend to use a certificate of the form which it must be presumed he adopted, and had annexed to the order for the *mandamus*, why his labored effort to have one of that form signed, verified and filed?

In my opinion, the order appealed from should be reversed with costs, and that the Court should order the certificates which may have been filed in the offices of the County Clerk and Secretary of State, to be taken from the files, and the entry of the filing to be cancelled.

INGRAHAM, J., said—In this case and subsequent motion, a new election has been ordered. I concur.

LEONARD, P. J.—The motion to dismiss should be denied also. I concur. Wm. D. Booth, counsel for appellants; Ex-Judge Allen and E. R. Meade, counsel for respondents.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 2.

By Judge Barnard.

Wm. B. Jaudon et al. *vs.* Daniel S. Read et al., (Circuit case.) Neither the case nor amendments conform to the stenographer's minutes. They must be copied and folioed. I shall be governed entirely by his minutes. Henry Frecking et al. *vs.* Jacob Lamare; case settled. John C. Wilde *vs.* David Hexterh; the parties must copy the stenographer's minutes as to what transpired on the trial; neither have done so. In the matter of the application of Charlotte Wynns, for payment of certain monies, motion granted. Ernest Fiedler *vs.* John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; motion granted. Lucius Chittenden *vs.* Sterne Chittenden, et al; allowance of $4,000 granted. George F. Dawson *vs.* Charles C. Western et al.; the demurrer is frivolous; the default opened on payment of $10 costs and placing the cause on the calendar for October Circuit. Andrew Rheside *vs.* Julia Rheside; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 2.

By Judge Cardozo.

Poppe *vs.* Marine Bank; proposed case and amendments settled. Reed *vs.* Corcoran; see memorandum with clerk. Clark *vs.* Dewey; form of order settled. Gibson *vs.* Hunt; receiver to be appointed; costs to abide the event. Colman *vs.* Young; motion granted unless the costs before ordered and $5 costs of this motion are paid within two days from the 2d of September, 1867.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The September term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, but owing to the absence of Grand and Pettit jurors, new panels were ordered, and the Court adjourned until Monday next.

Recorder HACKETT will occupy the bench, and Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., will appear for the people during the present month.

Mr. John White, of the District-Attorney's office, has returned from his European vacation tour, and resumed his responsible duties as Chief Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 2, 1867.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112	300	Cum. Coal Pr	35⅛
2,500	do	112⅛	100	Quick. Min	28¼
10,000	do	112	25	Adams Ex. Co	74
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	109½	100	do	74⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	114⅝	5	Amer. Ex	71⅛
4,500	do	114½	10	Wells & Far. Ex	66⅛
1,000	do ......Small	114⅝	20	do	66¼
14,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. Ex-int	99¼	10	Pacific Mail	144
3,000	do	99⅜	100	N. Y. Cen b30	105⅛
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64, C.	109⅞	200	do	105⅜
10,000	do	109¾	100	do b3	105¼
25,000	do	109⅞	100	do ....2d call	105⅛
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	111⅛	300	Erie R	70½
100,000	do	111	200	do ....2d call	70½
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R '65, New Is	108¼	100	Hud. Riv. R	124⅞
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss	108¾	300	do	124⅞
101,500	do	108⅝	50	do ....2d call	124¾
60,000	do	108½	100	do	125¾
12,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67, New issue	108¾	50	N. Y. & N. H. R	124¾
20,000	do	108⅝	200	Reading	104¼
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71, R.	117	200	do ....2d call	104¼
6,000	Tr. N. 7 3-10s, First Ser.	107⅛	100	do	103⅞
2,500	do	107⅜	300	Ill. Cen. R	120⅞
70,000	do ....2d ser.	107⅝	400	Chi. & N. W. R	46½
153,000	do	107⅝	100	do ....2d call	46⅜
15,000	Missouri 6s	103	400	M. S. & N. I. R	83⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	64¾	200	do	83¾
25,000	O. & M. Cer	27⅝	200	do	83⅛
3,500	Troy, S. & R. 1st m	97	200	do b8	83⅜
10	Corn Ex. Bk	120	100	do ....2d call	83½
10	Am. Ex. Bk	118	1400	Cleve. & Pitts	94½
15	Fourth Nat. Bank	108¾	500	Chic. & N.W.Pr	70⅝
30	Metropolitan B'k	135	50	do	70⅛
40	Park Bank	152	200	do ....2d call	70¾
10	Del. & Hud. C	145	200	Chi. & R. I b10	103⅞
240	West. U. Tel	43	700	do	103⅞
100	do .2d call s30	42¾	100	do s10	103⅞
			100	do ....2d call	103⅞
			500	do s60	103⅛
			61	Chi. Bur. & Q. R	125
			200	Mil. & St. Paul	48¾
			100	do	48⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	66½
			100	Tol., W. & W	49
			200	P. Ft. W. & C	105⅞
			50	do	106¼

SECOND BOARD.

$21,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	114⅝	740	Adams Ex. Co	74¼
30,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 New	108½	15	Pacific Mail	144½
10,000	U S 6s. '81, R.	111	100	do	144
3,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	99¼	300	N. Y. Cen	105¼
40,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	99⅜	100	Erie Railroad	69⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s ....new	64⅜	100	do	69¾
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	103	100	Hudson R	124⅞
5,000	do	103¾	300	Reading R	103⅞
4,000	C. R. I. & P. 7s.	91	400	M. S. & N. I	83
200	West. U. Tel	43	200	Chi. & N. W	46
100	do	42⅞	100	do b28	46
100	U. S. Ex	73	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr	70¼
40	Mer. U. Ex. 25 ⅌ cent. paid	11¼	400	Chic. & R. I	103½
			300	Pitts. F. W. & C. R	105⅝
			47	do	105¼
			5	Chic. B. & Q. R	126

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C	27¾	200	Clev. & Pitts	94⅛
100	At. Mail	113	200	do s3	94½
100	N. Y. Cen. R	105⅛	100	Chi., R.I. & Pac	103⅞
100	do b3	105⅜	400	do b3	103⅞
200	do	105⅞	100	do	103¾
900	Erie R	70⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. s3	46½
100	do c	70⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. P. ..b3	70⅜
600	M. S. & N. I	83⅞	200	do s3	70⅜
600	do	84			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer	27⅜	200	Reading. R	103⅞
40	Am. Ex. Co	71⅛	100	Chi. R. I. & P. ..b10	103⅞
100	Adams Express	74	100	do	103⅞
100	West. U. Tel b10	43⅛	100	do s15	103⅞
100	do c	43⅞	200	do	103⅞
100	do b30	43¼	100	Chic. & N. W	46¼
100	N. Y. Cen	105½	100	do c	46⅛
800	Erie R	70⅞	300	C. & N. W. Pr	70⅝
500	Mich. S. N. I	83⅝	100	do b15	70⅝
100	do b15	83⅞	100	do c	70⅛
200	do c	83⅝	200	do b3	70⅝
400	Cleve. & Pitts	94	100	P. F. W. & C	105⅞
200	do	94¼	100	do b10	105⅝
200	do c	94			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer	27⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. R	48
100	Pac. M. S. Co s10	144	200	M. S. & N. I	82⅞
100	West. U. Tel	42⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts ...b10	93⅞
100	N. Y. Cen	105⅛	100	Chic., R. I. & P	103⅝
200	Erie R	69⅞	200	Chi. & N. W	46
800	Hud. Riv. R	125	1800	Chic. & N.W.Pf	70⅛
200	do s10	125	100	do s30	70
100	do	125¼	200	do s10	70⅛
200	Reading R	103⅞	100	do b30	70⅛
200	do	103⅞			

MONDAY, Sept. 2—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 31, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,820,017
Increase in Specie	1,243,060
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	2,972,541
Increase in Deposits	2,148,214
Decrease in Circulation	21,121

	Sept. 1, 1866.	Aug. 31, 1867.	Aug. 24, 1867.
National Cap'l	$72,807,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,462,500	9,462,500
Total Capital	$82,070,200	$82,920,200	$82,920,200
Loans	265,399,607	247,877,662	250,697,679
Gold and Gold Notes	6,381,600	7,271,595	6,028,535
Other L. Tend'r	92,622,808	67,932,571	64,960,030
Deposits	225,191,282	190,892,315	188,744,101
Circulation	27,807,834	33,715,128	33,766,649
In Sub-Tres'y	82,292,542	112,766,019	134,449,200

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$736,122	Citizens'	$132,671
Merchants'	883,470	Market	548,807
Mechanics'	578,000	St. Nicholas	755,709
Union	471,838	Shoe & Leather	948,392
Phenix	287,110	Continental	569,808
Tradesmen's	797,731	Commonwealth	242,127
Mer. Exchange	452,978	Marine	360,000
Gallatin	489,069	Atlantic	98,356
Butchers & D	255,818	Importers'	502,080
Mechanics & T	195,720	Park	993,500
Leather	264,204	M. Association	308,783
Seventh Ward	178,528	Grocers'	78,200
State	236,000	East River	283,500
Am. Exchange	993,997	Fourth	2,969,484
Commerce	5,926,480	Central	1,676,865
Broadway	896,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	799,870	Ninth	932,576
Mercantile	481,678	First	445,160
Pacific	140,323	Third	799,199
Republic	868,750	N. Y. Exchange	268,804
Chatham	129,677	Tenth	904,700
N. America	333,000	Croton	180,000
Hanover	287,202	N. Currency	90,000
Irving	195,017	Bowery	225,000
Metropolitan	2,200,550		
Total 49 National Banks			$33,647,713
Total 15 other National and Local Banks			67,415
Total on Clearing-house report, Aug. 31			$33,715,128
On previous report, Aug. 24			33,736,249
Decrease in circulation			$21,121

The Bank Statement favors continued ease in the Money market. The Loans are down nearly three million of dollars, because of the light demand for Money during the week, even at the cheap rates at which it was offered to the Brokers on call. The Banks gain about three millions in Greenbacks, and a million and a quarter in Gold from the disbursements of the Treasury. The demand for Currency to go West are decreasing, and at present they are mainly answered in National Bank Notes. The rates for Money to the Brokers to-day are 4@5 ⅌ cent. per annum, with exceptional transactions on security of the Public Funds at 3 ⅌ cent. The Gold Room has fallen off to 141@141⅛ ⅌ cent., while United States 5-20s have advanced abroad and are held with much firmness here. The market for Gold feels, to some extent, the disbursement of about $2,500,000, which began this morning, from the Treasury Office here for September interest on the United States 10-40 years 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds. About $1,800,000 has to be disbursed at the other Treasury Offices on the same account. A further California arrival of Gold and Silver, $1,103,080, was reported this forenoon, including half a million to the Treasury Office for San Francisco Customs, which will probably be sold at the going rates for Government account.

The Public Funds are again in active demand, and nearly all descriptions advanced early in the day on last week's quotations. The long 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881 brought 112@112⅛ ⅌ cent.; the 5-20s of 1862, 114⅝; 1864's, 109⅞; 1865's, (May and November,) 111@111⅛; the new Consolidated of 1865-67, (July and January,) 108⅝@108¾ ⅌ cent. Heavy purchases were made of the 7.30s of the second and third series at 107⅝ ⅌ cent. and accrued interest. The 10-40 years' 5 ⅌ cent. stock brought 99⅜ ex-coupon.

In the Railway Market on the Stock Exchange the demand opened at firm prices in the morning, and the *Bull* operators, for an hour or two, appeared to have the advantage, and on no large amount of business done. But as the dealings of the day progressed the advance in prices appeared to be stoutly resisted, and the *Bear* movement, before 3 o'clock P. M., was in the ascendant. The ultimate changes in the quotations from Saturday were not important, but it was sufficiently developed that the *Short* interest in the market continues quite large and persistent, in the face of an easy Money market and decidedly increasing Railway traffic, and withal no pressure of cash Stock of any description on the street. The Miscellaneous Shares were rather inactive, and the quotations were much the same as on Saturday.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	103	*99¾	N. West Pref	70⅝	69⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅝	114½	Rock Island	103⅝	103½
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅝	108½	Fort Wayne	105¾	105⅝
N. Y. Central	105¼	105	W. U. Telegraph	43¼	43
Erie	70½	69¾	Cumberland	35	35
Hudson	124⅛	125	Mariposa, Pref	20	20
Reading	104⅜	103⅝	St. Paul Pref	66¼	66¼
Mich. Southern	83¾	82¾	Pacific Mail	144¾	144
Pittsburgh	94	93⅞	Toledo & Wabash	49	49
Tenn. 6s, new	64⅞	64¾	American Gold	141⅛	141⅛
Northwest	46½	45⅞	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

* Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	138	5-20 cou., 1865, new iss	108½
6 ⅌ cent., 1868	138	5-20 cou., 1867	108⅝
6 ⅌ cent. coupon, 1868	138	5 ⅌ cent., reg. 1871	117
6 ⅌ cent., reg. 1881	110⅞	5 ⅌ cent., coup., 1871	118
500 & 1,000, '81	112⅛	End. coupons, 1871	116
5-20 registered, 1862	109	5 ⅌ cent. cou., 1874	110¼
5-20 500 & 1,000	114⅝	10-40 reg	99⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅞	7 3-10 1st series	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111	7 3-10 2d series	107⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	108⅜	7 3-10 3d series	107⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. '70	103	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100¼	Illinois War Loan	100¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	100¼	Michigan 7 ⅌ c. W. Ln.	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100¼	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., 1868	66
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c	66¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Tennessee 6s, new bds	64⅞
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1878	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	100	North Carolina 6s, ex c	53⅜
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	100	North Car. 6s, n. bds	53⅛
Illinois reg. 1860	100	Missouri 6s	103
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100¼	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	78
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100¼	Missouri Pac. R. iss	103
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100¼	California 7s	127
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100¼	Connecticut 6s	99¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	132	People's	135
Mechanics'	118¼	Market	112¼
Phenix	103½	Shoe and Leather	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	Corn Exchange	120
Seventh Ward	110	Continental	105
State of New-York	112	St. Nicholas	103
Commerce	117	Marine	140
Ocean	104	Commonwealth	108
American Exchange	117½	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
Bank of North Am'a	106¼	Park	150
Hanover	112¼	Central National	106¾
Irving	106	Fourth National	108¾
Metropolitan	134	Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Del. L. & W. 2d M	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	100	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89
Erie 7s, 3d ind, 1883	101¼	Tol. & W 2d M	80½
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	69½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	81
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	105	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	74
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	98
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	108	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101
Mich. C., n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112	Chi. & R. I. Con. Is	91
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	109½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ⅌ c.	99	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	115	N. J. Central 2d M	102
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	82¼	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc	79½	Cleve. & P. 4th M	73
Chi. & N. W. S. F	90	Chi. & A. S. Fund. 1st m.	102
Chic. & N. W. 1st M	84	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	86
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv	81½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	84
Lack & W Bds	97	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort	102

The Chicago and Rock Island Office in this City received a telegram on Saturday night to the effect that the Mississippi and Missouri extension was completed to Des Moines at 3 o'clock on that day. The whole line from Chicago to this important point, (beyond which the Company do not propose to build their Road at present,) is now in full operation. The earnings of the line are expected to reach half a million of dollars in the month of September. The earnings in August will probably settle up $400,000, or an increase on the same month last year of about twenty ⅌ cent.

Our good neighbor of the New-York *World* is severely exercised about the sudden advance in United States 5-20s of 1862 last week. He says the Stock was *cornered*, which in the involuntary sense may be true, and that such operations are *damaging*. Of course they are to some party or another. If one party sells heavily of the Public Funds which they do not hold or own, on the calculation that our weak and eccentric and very wrongheaded, not to say wicked, President, is about to "break things generally," and another party buys heavily—believing that the country still lives, and will continue to live after Mr. JOHNSON is impeached, as he will be if he don't look sharp, or goes out of office in regular course eighteen months hence—the consequence is that one or another must be mistaken; and when these contracts in the Public Funds mature, the penalty has to be paid. The risk last week was a fair one either way. The advantage resulted to the buyers, because the public here were not alarmed on the news from Washington, and refused to sell their 5-20s, and the holders abroad were equally indifferent on the alarm sounded by the Atlantic Cable to Mr. President JOHNSON's tempest in a teapot. The difference adjusted between buyer and seller was something like two ⅌ cent. in favor of the former. That it was not two ⅌ cent. the other way was not the fault of our neighbor, who earnestly advised the public to sell their Public Funds and buy into the fancy Railways, but to the steady confidence of the people in the integrity and credit of the Government and the pluck of certain of the great dealers in the Public Funds in Wall-street, who without originally meaning to *corner* United States 5-20s of 1862, were ready to take all the Street would venture to sell, and who were prepared to take them up and pay for them when the three day and other *short* contracts fell due. As the affair terminated, it had all the appearance and some of the consequences of a *corner*; the penalty not very severe, to be sure, as the Bonds continue in demand at the 1½@2 ⅌ cent. advance, but still, we concede, it was a *corner* in favor of the Public Credit. As we remarked the other day, it is not likely to be the only one, nor can we yet discover, after carefully spelling out our neighbor's repeated bursts of indignation on the subject, the slightest cause of reproach against the Brokers who stood up fairly and squarely to the support of the Public Funds in the early days of last week, and who, by the turn of events and the market profited by their confidence.

The Cotton Trade of 1866-1867.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 31.

The period has arrived for making our usual annual Cotton statement. The following is the comparative statement of receipts at all the ports at the periods designated:

	1867.	1866.
New-Orleans, Aug. 23	712,092	713,852
Mobile, Aug. 23	230,149	420,106
Florida, Aug. 16	57,000	146,884
Texas, Aug. 17	176,867	174,295
Savannah, Aug. 23	244,107	461,651
Charleston, Aug. 31	164,650	108,205
North Carolina, Aug. 23	38,075	64,193
Virginia, Aug. 23	105,831	36,292
New-York, Aug. 19	119,208	135,904
Other ports, Aug. 23	32,706	....
Total	1,879,585	2,096,372

STOCK OF COTTON IN THE INTERIOR TOWNS NOT INCLUDED IN THE RECEIPTS.

	1867.	1866.
Augusta and Hamburg, Aug. 15	2,600	4,000
Macon, Ga., Aug. 23	734	3,000
Columbus, Ga., Aug. 24	533	2,000
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 10	350	2,400
Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 22	1,123	8,500
Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 28	331	800
Total	5,671	20,700

SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION OF 1866-67.

Let us now estimate, approximately, the supply and consumption of 1866-67. We have seen as above the receipts at all the ports to the latest dates are 1,879,585 bales. It is supposed that the

		Bales.
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1867, will reach		1,900,000
The stock in Liverpool, Aug. 8, was		733,690
Stock in Havre, July 25		98,000
Afloat for Great Britain, Aug. 2, from East Indies	698,916	
From America	50,000—	748,916
Total		1,580,606
Estimated weekly consumption in Great Britain from Aug 2, 1867, to Jan. 1, 1868, 20 weeks, at 48,000 bales per week	960,000	
Stock at Havre, July 25	98,000—	1,058,000
Confining ourselves to the two principal seats of consumption, Great Britain and France, the supply will be in excess of the consumption, on the 1st of January, 1868		522,606

The considerations that next present themselves are: 1. The area of land planted, and 2. The quantity of labor devoted to its cultivation.

On the first of these heads our information can lead to nothing but conjectural results. From the best data it is supposed that a much less quantity of land has been laid down in cotton than for many years before the war. There are several substantial reasons for this opinion: 1. The general deficiency of breadstuffs in the South, which induced a more extended culture than usual of the cereals. 2. The unreliability of labor, in a greater or less degree, in nearly all the cotton districts. The freedmen have worked much better than was expected, still, even under the stimulus of self-interest, their exertions have not been commensurate with the demands of the occasion; which, with the diversion of their minds to politics and education, has seriously interfered with the general result, although there have been many instances in which these causes have not operated to check production.

It is impossible, except by approximation, to arrive at any but conjectural conclusions as to the extent to which this want of reliable labor has operated to diminish the Cotton crop. We presented in a previous statement (Jan. 1, 1867,) the probable loss of slave labor, in consequence of the war, to which we have heard or seen no valid objection. We copy an abstract of this statement, as it will occupy but little space:

The negro population of the South before the war is estimated at		4,000,000
Deduct deaths during the war and since the emancipation, assumed at	1,000,000	
(The basis of this estimate is a report of the Freedmen's Bureau, in which the deaths of the negroes are computed at 1,000,000, during the war and since the emancipation.)		
Supposed to have left their homes and roaming about the country, as laborers or servants	500,000—	1,500,000
Leaving		2,500,000

On the supposition that one-fifth or 500,000 was the working force in 1856-67, and that four bales to the hand were produced, the result would be a crop of 2,000,000 bales. It seems, however, to be generally admitted that the actual growth of 1866-67 will not exceed 1,500,000 bales, which would be only three bales to the hand, although the apparent receipts at the ports show a large excess over that figure. If such is the case, it would establish the fact that on the 1st of September, 1866, besides the reported stock of 242,000 bales at all the ports, there were still 350,000 bales in the interior, of whose existence nobody seemed to be aware. If these conclusions are correct, the actual crop of 1866-67 would have given an average of only three bales to the hand.

On the basis of this estimate, the actual crop of 1866-67 cannot be computed at a higher figure than 1,500,000 bales, about three bales to the hand, allowing the negroes to have worked with equal energy, under the stimulus of self-interest, as in the year which has just closed.

In this connection we would observe that there was much white labor engaged in the culture of cotton. Of one thing we are certain that it was, at least, twice as effective as negro labor. As we have assumed that there were 500,000 negro workers, it would be safe to conclude that one-fifteenth, or 30,000, were white, and that they added to the crop 150,000 to 200,000 bales. On this assumption, supposing the crop to reach 2,100,000 bales, the addition of 150 to 200,000 bales would carry it, by this addition of white labor, to 2,400,000 or 2,500,000 bales. If we even estimate the loss incident to casualties, past and prospective, such as excessive rains, the caterpillar, &c., at 10 per cent., we might fairly compute the crop of 1867-68 at 2,250,000 bales. This estimate must be received with the qualification that there is not an early frost, which would reduce, in all probability, the crop to 2,000,000 bales, and even less.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 2.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	10,632	Malt, bushels	4,852
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls	99
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Cornmeal, bags	150	Lard, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	28,619	Beef, tcs. and bbls	10
Corn, bushels	28,453	Whisky, bbls	175
Rye, bushels	42	Petroleum, bbls	3,348
Oats, bushels	57,009		

ASHES—Have been in demand at $9 50 for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but firm. We quote: Java at 24c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c., Maracaibo 17c.@19c., Laguayra 17½c.@18½c., Rio 14½c.@19c., St. Domingo 15½c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been lightly dealt in at unchanged figures. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@28c. ⅌ lb., on sales and resales of 1,140 bales against receipts of 314 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts last week	5,678
Receipts preceding week	8,800
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	430,819
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	656,369
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports, since Tuesday	392
Exports since Jan. 1	329,342
Exports since Sept. 1	470,492
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	45,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,870,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,552,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	91,000

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for at steady prices for low grades, and rather easier rates for other kinds. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 60; very poor to good extra State at $8 10@$9 90; good to choice extra State at $9 90@$10 90; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8@$9 90 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50@$7 60
Extra State	8 10@10 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 00@ 9 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 90@12 50
Extra Genesee	10 90@12 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@15 00

Southern Flour is plenty and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., at $8 90@$13 for new, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour continues plenty and heavy, at from $6@$8 25 for inferior to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in light request at $5 85 for City, $6 for Western, $5 80@$6 for Jersey, and on private terms for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 470 bbls. and sacks, at $11 75@$14 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted somewhat firmer to-day, on a light trade, however. The market closes less buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 19,700 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 50@$2 60, the latter rate for a small lot of very choice; Amber Michigan on private terms; Amber State at $2 35; White Southern on private terms; Amber Southern at $2 35, and white California at $2 65 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been comparatively quiet to-day, owing to the light offerings and the advanced prices claimed by holders. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at $1 16@$1 20, for poor to extra Mixed Western afloat and in store; $1 12@$1 15 for unsound and damp, and $1 24 for White Western ⅌ bushel. Rye has been very quiet; sales 6,250 bushels, including State at $1 50@$1 55, and Western at $1 40@$1 45 ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Oats have been in less demand and lower. We quote: Old Western at 68c.@70c.; New Western at 73c.@77c.; New Crop, Jersey, at 50c.@65c.; New State at 74c.@76c., and New Southern at 63c.@70c. ⅌ bushel; sales 70,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during forty-eight hours, prior to 10½ A. M., on Saturday, Aug. 31, 1867: Amb. Crane, Buffalo, corn; G. W. Hall, Geneva, wheat, &c.; A. R. Gray, Buffalo, oats; N. C. Streeter, Buffalo, corn; Flying Dutchman, Buffalo, wheat; S. A. Waterman, Buffalo, corn; J. A. Jones, Oswego, feed; Walter Burling, Buffalo, corn; Harvey Wright, Buffalo, corn; Wm. Van Horn, Buffalo, corn; Thos. J. Brow, Buffalo, wheat; R. C. Palmer, Buffalo, corn; Marguetta, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Jas. G. Stephens, Buffalo, corn; Helen V. James, Buffalo, rye; F. Knapp, Buffalo, corn; J. Vanderbilt, Oswego, corn and flour; Wamba, Oswego, corn; Sherman Petrie, Buffalo, corn; Freeman Phillips, Buffalo, corn; Matilda Bartlett, Buffalo, corn; Jas. D. Morgan, Jr., Penn Yan, wheat; H. C. Kruse, Buffalo, corn; B. B. Clapp, Buffalo, corn.

The *Argus* further remarks that the crop of flour, wheat and oats has already begun to move can be seen by the following figures, which give the receipts at Chicago, Toledo, Milwaukee, Detroit and Cleveland, for the weeks ending Aug 17 and 24, 1866-67:

	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Total.
1867—Flour, bbls	77,300	90,900	168,200
1866—Flour, bbls	35,000	49,100	84,100
Increase			84,100
1867—Wheat, bush	803,400	1,140,100	1,943,500
1866—Wheat, bush	177,000	387,600	564,600
Increase			1,378,900
1867—Oats, bush	458,500	994,600	1,453,100
1866—Oats, bush	112,500	146,100	258,600
Increase			1,194,500

How much of these receipts is making its way to tide-water can be seen by the following figures, which give the shipments from Lake Ports for the same weeks:

	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Total.
1867—Flour, bbls	40,800	57,900	98,700
1866—Flour, bbls	22,500	37,700	60,200
Increase			38,500
1867—Wheat, bush	368,200	734,000	1,102,200
1866—Wheat, bush	179,500	322,700	502,250
Increase			600,000
1867—Oats, bush	218,700	655,600	874,300
1866—Oats, bush	202,900	152,700	355,600
Increase			518,700

And the prospect is that the receipts and shipments for the week ending to-day will show a still larger increase over those of 1866. The quantity of Flour and Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego is estimated at 900 bbls. Flour, 312,800 bushels Wheat, 1,276,000 bushels Corn, 495,000 bushels Oats and 50,000 bushels Rye. The receipts by the Central Railroad are thus reported:

Week ending	1867. Aug. 31.	1867. Aug. 24.	1866. Sept. 1.
Flour, bbls	7,008	7,066	5,981
Wheat, bushels	28,200	37,000	51,400
Corn, bushels	....	....	....
Oats, bushels	40,600	71,000	10,500
Barley, bushels	1,000	....	50,300
Rye, bushels	2,200	2,500	5,200
Feed, cars	8	11	14
Feed, bags	401	....	....

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Sept. 2, 1867.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	78,567	Barley	11,376
Corn	1,275,532	Malt	61,422
Oats	116,720	Peas	21,401

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand at 70c.@95c. for new and old shipping, and $1@$1 50 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in limited request at 15c.@90c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet but steady, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and foreign at 40c.@75c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in fair demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; including English Islands at 53c.@55c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 85@$9 75 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch, $3 75@$4 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@72c.; Linseed Oil at $1 24@$1 31, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request, closing at 17c.@17½c. for Crude; 12½c.@13c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@30c. for Refined, in bond; and 43c.@45c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull to-day again at about previous figures. Sales since our last, 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $23 15@$23 35 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 25, cash; $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request at 10½c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@16½c., for Hams, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 145 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate demand; sales, 100 boxes long clear ice-cured at 13c. ⅌ lb. Lard is quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 570 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@14c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues inactive at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 110 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams are nominal. Butter is in fair request at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@28c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 6c.@14c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ⅌ lb	35	@40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ⅌ lb	35	@38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ⅌ lb	31	@32
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb	28	@30
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ⅌ lb	27	@30
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ⅌ lb	26	@28
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	25	@27
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	22	@24
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	16	@22
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	15	@18
Grease Butter, original packages, ⅌ lb	9	@10

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	13	@14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ⅌ lb	11	@12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	11	@12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ⅌ lb	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	6	@8

Stocks in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Sept. 2, 1867.	Aug. 1, 1867.	Sept. 1, 1866.
Clear	95	144	2
Mess	68,301	74,687	58,128
Thin Mess	501	588	26
Prime Mess	2,965	3,459	914
Flank	1	1	12
Prime	3,508	4,729	248
Rumps	1,650	1,877	142
Refuse Mess	437	490	109
Refuse Prime Mess	114	78	156
Refuse Prime	96	213	274
Other Refuse	435	288	163
Uninspected	238	332	1,678
Grand total, bbls	78,311	86,886	61,858

BEEF.

Rep. Mess	103	176	....
Rep. Chic. do	852	1,460	3,411
Railroad Beef	....	....	4,748
Refuse Mess	251	396	16
Refuse Prime	....	....	147
Other Refuse	44	44	....
Tcs. Prime Mess	....	....	66
Country Mess	....	88	2,030
Country Prime	....	....	867
Uninspected bbls	....	257	11
Grand total, tcs. & bbls	1,250	2,421	11,296

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at uniform prices. Sales since our last, 1,170 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 325 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at from 14c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 82,500 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; 58,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@13½c.; 34,500 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in August.

	Ky.	Va.&N.C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock Aug 1, 1867—hhds	24,507	619	43	25	25,194
Received since	7,570	57	..	..	7,627
Total	32,077	676	43	25	32,821
Delivered since	8,611	201	5	..	8,817
Stock, Sept. 1, 1867	23,466	475	38	25	24,004

	Hhds.
Brooklyn Inspection—Stock Aug. 1, 1867	5,372
Received since	1,860
Total	7,238
Delivered since	1,336
Stock in Brooklyn Inspec'n Warehouse Sept. 1, '67	5,902
Total stock	29,906
Same time 1866	27,698

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in August.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock Aug. 1, 1867 ....bales	7,137	....	206
Received since ....bales	4,730	....	318
Total ....bales	11,867	....	524
Sales and reshipments to Aug. 31	8,251	....	200
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867 ....bales	3,616	....	324
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1866 ....bales	6,985	110	168

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 970 bbls., on hand, at 37c.@40c., chiefly at 40c., ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the past month, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHIN notice thus: "The Wool market has continued depressed throughout the month, notwithstanding considerable sales of domestic fleece, causing no improvement in prices, which has been attributed to the present high tariff principally. The wool growers ought not to complain about the present so-called low prices, considering the condition of the wool in general, it being much inferior to former clips, principally because of their having introduced a breed which is very injurious—the gummy matter forming black hard tops on the end of the staple, and which will not dissolve in the regular process of scouring, but has to be clipped. The manufacturers who have once used such wool will scarcely touch it again for the trouble it gives, the expense and the loss of weight to bring it into a proper state for the cards. The next clips will be still more injured by hard black tops, as such become larger or increase with the age of the sheep. The wool growers will have to abandon this breed, and improve either by Saxony, Silesian, Escurial, Spanish or French Rembouiets, before they are damaging their flocks too much. Pulled Wools have sold moderately without any improvement in prices. California Wool has slightly declined. Texas and Mexican could only be sold at a reduction of 1c.@2c. ⅌ lb. Foreign fine Wools, Cape and Australian, also Buenos Ayres, Mestiza, &c., the stocks of which are light, and consequently are held pretty firm, have met with a moderate demand at former rates. Foreign Medium Wools were entirely neglected. Foreign Low Wools have declined for the light business done. The stocks have somewhat increased. From Europe the accounts are of a slight improvement in good fine wools, but report a decline in medium and low wools. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1866 were 59,526 bales, 36,713,112 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York from Jan. 1 to July 27, 1867, were 28,564 bales, 14,663,421 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York for the month ending Aug. 24, were 1,596 bales, 867,399 lbs.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, Sept. 2, 1867.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	50@52
½ and ¾ blood do	44@48
Common and ¼ do	40@43
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@62
Extra to XX do	54@56
½ and ¾ blood do	47@51
Common and ¼	42@44
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	47@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@44
Common and ¼ fleece	38@40
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@45
Unwashed fleeces	30@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@37
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@31
Common fleece	20@22
Common fleece, burry	14@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	42@44
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@32
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@21
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@19
Pulled fine	35@40
Pulled medium	30@33
Pulled common	26@28
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	44@50
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Lambs	36@40
Western limed pulled	30@33
Southern limed pulled	29@30
Tub Washed	46@50
Also, for South American Wool.	
Buenos Ayres, Banda Oriental and Montevideo:	
Unwashed Merino and Saxony	33@42
Unwashed first Mestiza	27@37
Unwashed second Mestiza	25@33
Unwashed third Mestiza	22@30
Unwashed fourth Mestiza	20@25
Unwashed common Mestiza	18@20
Washed Mestiza	42@45
Washed common Mestiza	30@32
Corientes, fine to medium, unwashed	27@28
Corientes Creola, unwashed	21@23
Entre Rios, washed	35@40
Entre Rios, unwashed	18@34
Cordova, unwashed	33@38
Sanjago, washed	35@38
St. Luis	33@38
Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed	37@40
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	36@38
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	35@36
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	22@25
Rio Grande, black, washed	27@28
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	23@24
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	15@18
Peruvian, unwashed	20@25
Peruvian, limed, pulled	26@27
Chilian, unwashed fine fleece	25@27
Chilian, unwashed medium fleece	25@27
Chilian, unwashed common fleece	24@26
Valparaiso, unwashed fine	25@27
Valparaiso, unwashed coarse	24@26

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 25s. ⅌ ton; 53 three-quarter boxes Tobacco at 2s. 6d. each. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. ⅌ hhd., and 65 tons heavy goods at 15s.@17s. 6d. ⅌ ton.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BOARD FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, by a graduate of Yale, while pursuing his law studies, in a family where one or two hours' instruction would be received as part payment; is a communicant of the Episcopal Church. Address Box No. 1,732 New-Haven Post-office, Conn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT with board a suite of rooms elegantly furnished, on second-floor, to a first-class family; location 32d-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged. Address M. L. C., Station G.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND daughter in a private family or boarding-house where the terms will not exceed $16 per week; best of references required and given. Address Box No. 3,798 Post-office.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. D. A. ROBINSON.

WANTED—IN VICINITY OF MADISON-square, a good parlor and bedroom, second or third floor, with board, at $35 per week, for a gentleman and wife; references exchanged. Address H., Box No. 823 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY living in South Brooklyn, for three ladies, from Nov. 1; references exchanged. Address K. W. R., Box No. 5,030 New-York Post-office.

5TH-AVENUE, NEAR 26TH-ST.—THREE very elegantly furnished rooms to let, without board, to single gentlemen in a private family. Address B. W. T., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

NO. 42 WEST NINETEENTH-ST.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board. Children not taken. Reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A few rooms, elegantly furnished, with board, to parties willing to pay a liberal price. Call at No. 200 2d-av., near 14th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACCOMMODATE four gentlemen with good board and large, pleasant rooms for $7 per week. No. 56 East 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms will be rented together or separately, with full or partial board, at No. 28 University-place, to a desirable party, with best of reference.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain handsomely furnished rooms, without board, with a private family, at No. 40 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—WITHOUT board, with use of bathroom, in vicinity of Central Park, by a single gentleman of quiet habits. Address, stating terms, RETURN, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board for families or single gentlemen can now be secured for the Fall and Winter by applying at No. 214 West 14th-st.

BOARDING.—SPLENDID ROOMS, RICHLY furnished, on second and third floors No. 147 West 14th-st.; first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 133 WEST 41ST-ST.—HIGH STOOP brown-stone house; first-class board and rooms at moderate prices; references exchanged; dinner at 6.

A CHOICE OF PLEASANT ROOMS, IN suites or singly, may be had with board at No. 48 East 21st-st.; house and location unexceptionable.

SEVERAL FINE SUITES NEWLY FURNISHED, and single rooms with first-class board at 29 West 28th-st. Best of references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SEVERAL ROOMS JUST VACATED CAN be had in a first-class farm-house on the bank of the Shrewsbury River; 25 miles distant; reference, No. 129 East 30th-st. E. BARROW, Red Bank, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TO THE EXEMPT FIREMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—The undersigned hereby give notice that they have at their disposal two free scholarships in the University of this city, to be filled by the sons of exempt firemen. Applications will be received until September 10. For further particulars apply to DAVID WALKER, No. 415 Canal-st.
JOHN M. COSTA, No. 115 Nassau-st.
WM. HITCHMAN, No. 17 East 85th-st.
PETER MASTERSON, cor. 7th-av. and West 59th-st.
School Committee Board of Trustees.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF HERRING'S LARGE SIZE safes, nearly new; cost $[illegible]. Inquire of J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 140 9th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—ON 127TH-ST., THREE hundred feet west of 5th-av., north side, three-story, basement and cellar; hot and cold water, three marble basins on second floor, bath-room trimmed with black walnut, speaking tubes and bells, heater in cellar; in fact everything to make a complete house; terms easy. Apply to P. A. ANNER, No. 2,010 3d-av., between 128th and 129th sts.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new three-story corner brown-stone house, northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; very superior; 20 feet 10 inches by 52 feet, lot 80 feet; price $30,000; also, the adjoining, same size, $2,000; also, No. 163, $26,000. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SPLENDID NEW FOUR-story and basement brown-stone houses, now ready for occupying, on the northeast corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av.; beautiful location; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on the premises of JOHN GLASS, owner.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, black walnut finish, with extra lot and stable, $47,000; the new furniture, if desired, (a bargain.)
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 176 Broadway.

BROADWAY.—WANTED, BETWEEN CANAL-st. and Union-square, a store not less than 25x100 feet; will buy a lease or improve. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,232 Post-office.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV.—FIRST-CLASS four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; elegantly furnished; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE ELEgant new three-story brown-stone French roof dwelling, No. 131 President-st., near Clinton, in excellent order and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $17,000. Apply to CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—$7,000—THREE-STORY AND BASEment house; gas, water, &c.; location desirable. Apply on premises, No. 47 Lee-av., ten minutes' walk from South 7th-st. ferry.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.
Particulars can also be obtained at the office of JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New-York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; improvements first-class. price from $25,000 to ——, according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, ON THE Hudson, at Rhinebeck; country seat known as "Clifton Point;" contains 125 acres, and water grant to channel entire frontage; land of best quality; river and mountain views unsurpassed; lawns and walks delightfully shaded and well arranged. For circular of description, &c., apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Executor, &c., No. 26 Broad-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

PHYSICIAN WANTED—FOR SALE, IN Saratoga County, a neat, comfortable, roomy house; office and outbuildings well constructed and conveniently arranged; thirty acres of good land attached; fine shade, plenty of wood and water; situation pleasant, society good; owned by a physician for thirty years; title perfect; price $3,000, half cash. Address Box No. 5.6 Post-office, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE cheap for cash, at Montclair, N. J., near the depot. A new cottage house, abundance of fruit and shade trees, a good well, also a stream of water running on rear of lot. Inquire of WM. H. WINANS & Co., No. 75 Gold-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HIGHWOOD Park, Tenafly station, Northern Railroad, New-Jersey, a commodious dwelling, suitable for a large family, boarders, store purposes or female school; also villa lots for sale. Apply to H. B. PALMER, No. 416 Broadway, or G. HUYLER at the station.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FINE place on Locust-av., with good view of the Sound; three acres; variety of fruit; fine house and carriage-house. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in West Hackensack, N. J., 1 mile from depot; contains 33 acres, with an abundance of fruit and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to L. & A. MATHEY, No. 119 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—WATER POWER MILL PROPERty within 17 miles of New-York, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, close to the depot; was originally built for a paper mill. Apply to C. GREPPO, No. 44 White-st.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR sale on Staten Island; variously located; from 1 to 200 acres of land, ranging in price from $5,000 to $50,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000—AT SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—A fine plot of ground, 21 lots, facing three streets, and only 30 minutes from ferry by horse cars. Apply to W. S. HICKS, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER—THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Boston Post-road, consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge and stable; the garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with greenhouse. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Elizabeth, situated on one of the principal avenues, and convenient to the depot; 12 rooms. Possession at once. If desired, would make arrangements to board with the family. Address HOUSE, Box No. 772 New-York Post-office.

AT YONKERS—TO LET FROM SEPT. 15 OR Oct. 1, a well-furnished brick cottage, in superior order; convenient to Glenwood Station, seven trains each way; river view unsurpassed; gas and heater; rent $100 per month. Apply to or address JAS. RICHARDS, No 32 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, (IN A private house,) one a small inner room, the other large and pleasant; particularly desirable for a gentleman and son; location very desirable, near St. James' Hotel. Address Box No. 3,856 Post-office.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished brown-stone house, in 2d-place, Brooklyn. A gentleman and wife will board in part payment of rent, if desired. Apply at No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, FURnished, a first-class brown-stone English basement; silver and appointments complete; reception-room reserved. Inquire from 8 to 11 at No. 45 West 31st-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE-STORY brown-stone house, 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent $1,500. Inquire of HARRISON & RUDHAM, No. 102 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front, English basement house, No. 14 9th-st., having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 221 Washington-st., corner Barclay-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED House, No. 47 Lafayette-place. To private family only. Possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST LOFT, NO. 81 CHAMBERS-st., 25 by 75 feet; will be rented until the 1st of February at a bargain. Apply to A. HIGGINS, No. 27 Barclay-st.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house to let in West 129th-st., near 6th-av.; excellent neighborhood. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent; nine rooms; well furnished; five minutes from depot. Apply to J. A. P., No. 106 Chambers-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN East 13th-st. from the 15th of this month. For terms address Box No. 712 N. Y. Post-office.

DESK ROOM TO RENT IN ONE OF the finest offices on Broadway. Address Post-office Box No. 5,675.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen without board, at No. 42 East 21st-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR one or two years, above 20th-st., between Lexington and 7th avs.; rent not to exceed $3,000 a year. Answers, stating rent, location and permit, only attended to. Address R. G., Box No. 5,137 Post-office.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSIness clairvoyant, No. 220 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated. Lucky numbers.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 295 Mott, near Houston-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

TOOTHACHE
Cured instantly with GEO. HERRMANN'S PEARL POWDER. Thousands have been cured without fail. For sale at all respectable drug-stores.
Price, per dozen boxes, $6.
GENERAL AGENTS
E. NEIDIG, HERRMANN & CO., No. 201 William-st., New-York. Sub-agency, No. 41 Rivington-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. VIRGINIUS. Characters by Mr. Edwin Forrest, Miss Lillie, Mr. Barton Hill, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Messrs. J. B. Polk, B. T. Ringgold, J. H. Stoddart, Charles Hale.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CINDERELLA; OR, THE LOVER, THE LACKEY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE MYSTIC CAVE; OR, THE ENCHANTED HORN, and FOLLY AS IT FLIES. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, STATE SECRETS, JOKES, SONGS, &c.

ORGAN MANUFACTORY.
No. 165 7th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, ORGAN EXHIBITION.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The British Foreign Office has issued a Blue Book containing the documents which have been filed in that Department in the *Alabama* case, and the correspondence which has passed between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the claims. The latest dispatch in the collection is addressed by Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, and is dated May, 24, 1867. Lord Stanley informs Sir Frederick Bruce that England is willing to submit the claims of American citizens for damages caused by the *Alabama*, and all similar demands on the part of the United States to a Commission of Arbitration, if the claims of British subjects against the United States for losses suffered during the late war are submitted for the decision of the same Commission.

The name of the only survivor of the crew of the schooner-yacht *John T. Ford*, which was lost in the English Channel, is Armstrong.

In a circular note the Sublime Porte announces to its ministers at foreign Courts that the war in the Island of Candia has been brought to a close, and that a general amnesty has been granted to the insurgents. The same note promises that many reforms will be forthwith introduced in the laws and administration of the Island.

The Liberals have carried the elections for the North German Parliament in all the large towns of the Confederation.

GENERAL.

Some time since Gov. McCormick, of Arizona, addressed a letter to Gen. McDowell commanding that department, stating that at military posts in Arizona Indian captives had been turned over to civilians, sold for goods or given to friendly Indians to be slaughtered. Gen. McDowell, upon the receipt of this letter, addressed a circular to the officer implicated, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sandford, First United States Cavalry, demanding explicit answers to interrogatories propounded. These Col. Sandford answers in their order, and says that but fifteen prisoners have been captured in all, and of these "not one has been turned over to a 'civilian;' not one has been exchanged for goods; not one has been sold by the troops; and not one delivered to other tribes for slaughter." He concludes by saying that "as the principal portion of the charges brought forward by His Excellency the Governor of Arizona, reflect directly on my character, I would respectfully request that, if it meets with the approbation of the Major-General commanding the Department, a Court of Inquiry may be directed to investigate my conduct in regard to these matters."

Our Central and South American correspondence, *via* Panama, will be found in another column. The commercial panic at Valparaiso, excited by a probable renewal of hostilities, had abated. A terrible storm visited the port on July 27, causing much damage to the shipping and to property on land. The Peruvian Congress was still in session, and some of its members were endeavoring to obtain a modification of the dictatorial decree yet in force against Spaniards settling in Peru. A conspiracy had been discovered at Montevideo. A house adjoining the Government palace had been stocked with a large quantity of gunpowder, which the conspirators proposed to ignite by means of an electric wire. The plot was discovered but most of the ringleaders escaped. The cholera was still raging in certain sections of Nicaragua.

Our letters from Bogota give details of an attempted revolution in that Republic, organized by a party of reckless revolutionary characters, prominent among whom figured the noted Ex-President Leonardo Calancha. Sufficient evidence to establish the guilt of the parties implicated has been obtained.

The Constitutional Convention met at 7 o'clock last evening, when a number of memorials were presented and referred. The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature. A section relative to weighing and gauging was adopted, when it was found that there was not a quorum present, and the Convention adjourned.

A few days ago twenty-seven women of Redfield, Iowa, decided to abate the whisky shops of that place, and did so. They were arrested, tried and acquitted. Subsequently they were rearrested and taken before another Justice of the Peace, twenty-five miles distant, where they were again acquitted after a three days trial.

The call for the Colored State Convention at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 24, says: "We have carried the elections by a vast majority, yet there remains much to be done, matters connected with our future welfare and happiness to be considered; and we hope and trust that every city, county and district will be represented by delegates."

A Virginia paper says that it has learned from a reliable source, that the election for delegates to frame a State Constitution under the reconstruction act in Virginia will take place on or about the 14th of October.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., says that on the 30th ult. a gang, headed by Collins, stabbed and fractured the skull of John Gault, pugilist, from New-York, fatally injuring him.

The Danville *News* calls upon the editors and proprietors of newspapers in Virginia to meet in Convention in this city about the middle of October next, to confer with one another for the joint benefit of all.

The City of St. Joseph, Mo., has voted $100,000 to aid the railroad enterprises, among which is the road to Des Moines.

LOCAL.

The motion made on Friday last in the Superior Court, before Judge Barbour, to discharge Thomas Kealy on a writ of *habeas corpus*, came up before Judge McCunn yesterday. The facts of the case were published in the Times on Saturday last. Kealy is charged, on the affidavit of one Fitzpatrick, with having been the ringleader in the murder of Col. O'Brien, on the first day of the riots of July, 1863. He was taken into custody on the 3d of July last, and since that time has been in close confinement. Judge McCunn yesterday stated that he had received a return from Judge Kelly, of the Fourth District Police Court, saying that the examination was then going on. Hence the only order he could make would be to have the case put over till to-day, when Judge Barbour, who issued the writ, would be in attendance to dispose of it.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday a resolution was adopted directing the Hudson River Railroad Company no longer to keep cars standing loaded with cattle and swine, on the the track of its road on the Eleventh-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets. The Mayor sent in a veto of the resolution, authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend its tracks into Sixty-third-street, from the First to the Third-avenue.

The butchers and drovers of this City held a mass meeting yesterday, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, where indignant protests were made against the lately issued orders of the Superintendent of Police, prohibiting the driving and slaughtering of cattle south of Fortieth-street. It is proposed to test the legality of this action of the Police.

In the case of Charlotte Wynne *vs.* Dr. Vinton, which was an application for the payment of certain moneys by the defendant, the motion has been granted by the Supreme Court of this District.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Griffin, in the matter of the alleged Royal Insurance Company bond robbery, was continued before Justice Hogan at the Tombs yesterday.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, in the action entitled Andrew Rheude *vs.* Julia Rheude.

The general markets were quiet, as a rule, yesterday. Corn was quoted higher. Oats were lower. The changes in other articles were not important. The freight market was dull and heavy.

The receipts of beef cattle at the National Drove-yards, for the weekly supply, number 1,623. Yesterday the best cattle were selling at 16¼c. ℔ lb., net weight. A very few in the former part of the day brought 17c. ℔ lb. Prices remain about as they were one week ago with a trifle more firmness. Common to good cattle sell for 14c.@15c. ℔ lb. There seemed to be a large number of dry, fat cows and stags, half-fattened, which sold slowly at 10c.@12c. ℔ lb., net weight. Transactions in sheep are moderate, with prices unchanged from the quotations of last week. The best mutton sheep sell for about 6c. ℔ lb., live weight. Very few sheep bring more than 6c. ℔ lb. Common to good sheep sell for 4c.@5c. ℔ lb. Large numbers are sold by the head, without weighing, at $2 50@$4 ℔ head. Lambs sell at 7c.@8c. for the best. The receipts of swine are heavy, trade moderate and sales slow at 7⅛c.@7⅜c. ℔ lb., live weight, for the corn-fed animals. Common hogs about 7¼c. ℔ lb., live weight.

Gen. Grant's Position.

Some of our Steuben County friends, after putting their heads together, have arrived at the conclusion that there is "something queer" in Gen. Grant's position and in the views of the Times in regard to it. Their opinion, and the reasons for it, could not be more pithily stated than in the terms of their request for explanation. Thus it reads:

"In the first place, you profess to like Stanton's course, and in that you differ with the President and agree with us. Then you like Gen. Grant's course, and say that Grant sustains Stanton; but yet there appears to be such a difference between Grant and Stanton that the President supersedes Stanton with Grant. You, in the next place, seem to think that Sheridan's course was right, and the removal of Wells was all right, as we do, and you say Grant sanctioned it, &c. Now, we are anxious to know how it comes that Stanton's and Sheridan's course are so near identical and so different from the President's policy, and yet Stanton is removed and Sheridan also, and Grant is appointed to take Stanton's place. We belong to the Republican Party, and would like to understand its workings as well as we can. We voted for Johnson for Vice-President, and regret that he was ever run. Now, we don't propose to vote for any more Southern Democrats for any office, or for Gen. Grant, unless we find he is all right, which we can never believe until he comes out and shows his hand. As long as he holds an appointment under Johnson, at the expense of Stanton, and sanctions Sheridan's course, there must be a nigger in the fence somewhere. Will you please explain it, so that we will be the better able to appreciate Grant as a statesman. We do appreciate him as a soldier, but we think we have straight Republicans that would make as good material as he for President. If we are wrong, please set us right."

The fact that Grant temporarily fills Stanton's office does not imply that Grant was directly or indirectly concerned in Stanton's suspension, which is the hypothesis suggested by our correspondents' query. On the contrary, it is known that the General maintained and still maintains the best understanding with the suspended Secretary, and that he resisted the suspension with so much point and emphasis that the President withholds the protest from the public. What Mr. Johnson's expectations in reference to the General may have been, when tendering him the *ad interim* appointment, we are not at liberty to conjecture. It is enough to know that Grant opposed the suspension of Stanton, that he shares Stanton's views on the subject of reconstruction, and that though less demonstrative than Stanton he is equally decided in his disapproval of the President's course.

Nor is the case altered by the other fact of Sheridan's removal. Grant did what he could to prevent it. He remonstrated against it on the ground of principle, as well as of expediency. He identified himself with Sheridan's course, indorsed his proceedings, affirmed the supremacy of the popular will as against Mr. Johnson's caprice, and when finally overruled, instructed Thomas to uphold the policy and to abstain from all interference with the acts of his predecessor. What more could Grant have done to indicate his hostility to the purposes of the President, to prove his fidelity as a friend of Sheridan, or to establish sympathy with the aims and principles of Congress?

Undoubtedly, Grant's acceptance of a civil office under Mr. Johnson, even temporarily, exposes him to some misapprehension. He has now done and said sufficient, however, to show the injustice of the imputations that have been cast upon him. True, he might have refused to serve the President, civilly, on any terms; or he might have resigned when he found the President resolved to assert the power he accidentally wields. But how would either of these steps have benefited the country? Is it not probable that the only effect of either would have been to make matters worse instead of better? Stanton's suspension and Sheridan's removal were consummated in spite of Grant's protestations; but must it not be confessed that his firmness and principle have impeded, though they have failed to prevent, Mr. Johnson's action? At every stage he has done all that the law enables him to do. His latest order, prohibiting the reappointment of any officer who has been heretofore removed by the district commanders, is but one of many illustrations of the promptitude with which he seizes each succeeding opportunity of restraining the mischief which Mr. Johnson contemplates. The Sickles affair might be appealed to as another instance of the same character. There, too, the President is acting as unequivocally in disregard of Grant's views as in defiance of the wishes and interests of the country.

The position of Grant is peculiar and most difficult. The course expected of him by those who hold the opinion of our Steuben County correspondents transcends the authority vested in him by the law. Mr. Johnson chooses to disregard the law; he gives no heed to its proclaimed intent, but insists upon his right to circumvent it by any means, however foul. Were Grant as unscrupulous as the President, as reckless or ill-advised, he might call the army to his aid and proclaim himself dictator. But as a soldier he confines himself within the strict sphere of a soldier's duty. He respects the letter of the law. He exerts only the authority which Congress really conferred upon him—not what Congress intended to confer but did not. Even subject to this limitation, there is a constant liability to a rupture with the President. Sooner or later, as we have more than once said, a conflict between them would seem to be inevitable; Johnson must submit to Grant's curbing, as in the order published yesterday, or Grant must allow Johnson to invade the powers he really holds. Judgment should be suspended until this final issue be reached. There can be no just censure of Grant until he surrenders some portion of his lawful authority, and fails to exert the influence he yet may exercise touching the policy of reconstruction.

Meanwhile, no excuse exists for the attempt to confound Grant as a soldier with the possibilities of the next Presidential election. The soldier and the politician have no immediate connection; and it were ungenerous in the extreme to estimate Grant's conduct as General-in-Chief according to the ideas of the mere politician. The time for discussing his statesmanship is not come. For the present let us rest satisfied with the knowledge that he is acting on the rigid line of duty, with no reference whatever to the political contingencies of next Summer.

The Removal of Judges from Office.

The Constitution of the State provides for the removal from office of any Judge of the higher courts, by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature in some cases, and in others by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor. It provides also, a Court of Impeachment, before which, Judges may be cited by a vote of the majority of all Assemblymen elected, and it limits the sentence which this Court may pronounce, to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any State office of honor, trust or profit. The sufficiency of the theory upon which this Court was thus created and limited, has never yet been tested. We believe there would be found to be serious practical defects, both in its mode of action and in its power to punish, should these ever come to be applied to any judicial officer in the condition to which the elective system has brought the Judiciary—defects which can hardly escape the attention of the Constitutional Convention.

What is the tribunal before which a Judge who is false to his great trust is to be brought to receive that public censure which should be as signal as his bad example is conspicuous, both in retribution for his misdeed, and in warning to those under like temptation? "The Court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators or a major part of them," and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or a major part of them. The number of Senators being thirty-two, and that of the designated Judges, eight, the latter would in a full Court have one-fifth of the votes, and in the possible case of only seventeen Senators sitting, nearly one-third—a great and influential proportion, since the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present is required for conviction. Why should the Judges have any vote at all on the trial of one of their brotherhood? No doubt the probability is that they would be impartial—that their jealousy for the purity of the ermine is personal, and would be heightened by the discredit cast upon their order through the wrong-doing of one of its members. But there is a possibility the other way. Long acquaintance and professional sympathy with the accused may well create a bias in his favor in a doubtful case. Nor is it at all inconceivable that the wrong with which he is charged may be one of oppression or abuse of authority, in which one or more of his Judges may be unimpeached participants, and so interested in shielding themselves by his acquittal. We have no warrant for the hope that fallible human nature will always be upright, and no excuse for the folly of risking a possibility which it is so easy to render impossible. If the Judges of the Court of Appeals should hold their seats as deliberative members of the Court of Impeachment, without any voice in passing its sentence, upon the trial of a judicial officer, all the benefit of their legal knowledge would be retained, and the suspicion of partiality would find no place.

If the constitution of the Court for the trial of impeachments is thus open to objection, still graver ones may be urged against the restriction upon its power to punish. This rests upon the idea that the brand of disgrace will be felt forever by the offender, whom the community will shun, and those who may be disposed or tempted like him will take warning by, and that the added severity of imprisonment is unnecessary for either object. Certainly, high spirited men would feel the stigma it inflicted, and be deterred from risking the danger of its infliction. But this view is too lofty for the baseness of those who are likely either to go forth convicted criminals from the Court, or to stray into the paths which would lead them to it as suspected ones. Bribery and corruption are the judicial offences which it will oftenest convene to try. Now, if a Judge's morality has sunk to the level of receiving bribes, it is a romantic tenderness that concerns itself with the delicacy of his feelings in undergoing the penalty for it. The hand that is held out for the wages of corruption will never be raised to hide the blush of shame for detection. Let such a trader in honesty keep the wealth for which he has sold his soul, and he knows too little of honor to care for anything but wallowing in the pleasures that wealth can buy him. He may migrate with his ill-gotten gains to Colorado, swell them by speculation, sell his serviceable talents for political uses, and perhaps be returned to Congress through false sympathy for an ill-used man. Or he may play the luxurious rogue under an unnoticed *alias*, as has been done, in Italy. The punishment inflicted does not take from him his good name—*that* he had bartered away already—and it leaves him the full enjoyment of the price he got for it. If men of bad associations, scanty education, and a low tone of character, who know no objects in life but present and material ones, have climbed by dirty paths to the Bench, a corrupt decision that gives them fifty thousand dollars and public dishonor would be more welcome to them than the pure fame of Aristides, whom they probably never heard of. Such men have not yet come before the Court of Impeachment; but has the elective system given us no such Judges, or manured no plentiful crop of such candidates?

In this respect the English system is far wiser. If we would really sting the callousness that accepts bribes, really frighten those whose ready rottenness only wants the chance to be corrupted, we must punish it where it sins—we must break up the base trade by confiscating the wages. Heavy fines would make vice really repent, and scare away from its commission, besides indirectly compensating, as members of the State, those who had been losers by the wickedness of its servants. Sir Francis Bacon was mulcted on conviction of judicial corruption in a fine of forty thousand pounds, which was in part restored to suitors whom he had wronged. That sum, allowing for the change in the monetary value of the precious metals, much exceeds a quarter of a million dollars of our present currency. If that amount seems disproportioned to the mousing rascalities of our day, let the extreme limit of the fine to be imposed for judicial corruption be fixed at fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, but let venality be assured of suffering the pangs of restitution when detected, and even easy judicial virtue will be deterred from prostitution.

The sad truth is—and in believing it we do not believe that the reproach rests on our own country alone—that the motive to action in the public life of modern democracies is not a high one. The author of the "Spirit of Laws" well says that honor is the spring of action in a monarchy, interest in a republic. Our institutions rest upon the very idea that the people will understand and follow their interest through the Government. Whenever we reach such enlightenment as to feel the coincidence which philosophers maintain between true self-interest and virtue, there will be no need to use punishment either to requite bad men or to keep base men out of office; but as yet we are only a few stages on the road toward it. And although among us honor is essential and constant in private transactions, and was in the early days indispensable in public life, the tone of political conscience has been steadily declining for many years. Politicians prefer self-interest to the interest of the State, and practice patriotism most zealously when it pays. It is hardly fair, if we must accept this state of things, that its benefits should be all on one side. If virtue demands to be paid, vice should be compelled to pay. Where money quickens public service, money should atone for public disservice; and where malversation in office occurs so dangerous as judicial corruption, the only effectual way to check it is so to direct the anger of the law that the offender shall be made to feel himself poor indeed, with the only sort of poverty that can touch his ignoble nature, that of the pocket.

Napoleon on the Peace of Europe.

The French Emperor took the most extraordinary trouble to reiterate assurances of *peace*, in one form or another, almost every day last week. On Tuesday the Cable informed us of the pacific speech he had just made at Arras, in which he tried to reassure public confidence by an oblique proclamation of his peaceful policy. On Wednesday we learned that it had been announced in Paris that the Emperor's Government had united with that of Austria in playing the part of pacificator by dissuading Denmark from steps that Prussia would regard as hostile. On Thursday Napoleon made a speech at Lille, in which he prophesied the "certainty" of peace, and commented on the pacific aspect of affairs in Europe; and on the same day it was officially declared in the *Moniteur* that the Conference of the French and Austrian Emperors at Salzburg was a new pledge of peace for Europe. On Friday, Napoleon delivered a speech at Amiens, (his third pacific speech during the week,) in which he said that late events had left France tranquil—that she would remain so—and that he "was certain" the peace of Europe would not be disturbed. On the same day it was reported in Paris that the French Foreign Office was about to issue a note, pacific in its character, (which has since appeared;) and on the same day also it was reported in London that the French Government had given assurances of peace to Prussia. As the result of all these speeches and assurances, it has been announced from Paris that on Saturday the Bourse sympathized with the pacific feeling which the Emperor had displayed, and that *rentes* were firmer and higher as a consequence.

"When France is satisfied, Europe is tranquil." And though even the Emperor himself, after his numerous declarations within the past twelvemonth, could hardly claim that France is altogether satisfied with the present aspect of affairs in Europe, we must give some importance to his fast-recurring personal and official declarations, within the last week, that he sees no reason to anticipate a European war—that France will do all she can to avoid it—that his recent exertions have been in the direction of peace, and that they have resulted favorably for the cause of peace, and that he will continue to put forth all his efforts to maintain the peace of Europe. Though we know by past events that the Emperor will not scruple to resort to duplicity when it promises to serve his ends, there are no reasons to lead us to believe that he would utter such remarkable declarations as have just come from his own mouth at Arras, Lille and Amiens—that he would reiterate them directly to all the Courts of Europe through the Foreign Office—that he would reduplicate them in the *Moniteur* and get credit for them on the Bourse,—if, at the same time, he were plotting with all the Governments of Europe for the opening of hostilities, and were preparing to rush at Prussia the moment he got Bismarck off his guard.

We must therefore take it that a better spirit has come over the Emperor than he displayed and expressed not a great number of months ago, and that after surveying the whole situation he has come to the conclusion that the maintenance of peace, for this year at least, is in the interest of his dynasty and of France.

MINOR TOPICS.

The new prospect of the maintenance of peace in Europe, which is furnished by Napoleon's speeches and by the official declaration of the French Government, is gratifying on all grounds. The emphasis of the pacific announcements, and their reiteration through all the official channels, give them a weight and a credit which has been felt in all quarters—as is pointedly exhibited by the reassuring influence which they have had upon the Bourse. As the only real danger of war has been between France and Prussia, the assurance of one of these parties that the continuance of peace is "certain," and that the measures adopted for the prevention of hostilities have been successful, must be taken as more than an offset for all the sensational rumors of the Press and all the schemings of noisy but impotent politicians. To us in this country the maintenance of the peace of Europe is of high benefit. A great war such as was lately threatened, and which, before its close, would probably have involved the larger part of the European Powers, would not only have damaged the industry and finances of the contending parties, but would assuredly have acted upon us in the same way, directly and indirectly, to an extent which cannot be estimated. With peace in Europe, we may now hope for a revival of the industrial and commercial activities that have been so long interrupted by the threatenings of war, and we may expect more active movements of the masses of capital which are concentrated at the great moneyed centres; and the reflex action of these changes upon American interests cannot but be beneficial.

It is hard to say whether the "respectability" of the McCool-Jones fight or the brutality of the Aaron-Collyer battle, be the more hurtful to public morals. Vile as were the surroundings of the latter contest, they at least had the merit of disgusting by their very odiousness. But in the Butler County match for the fistic "championship of America,", the countenance lent to it by some well-to-do people will have the tendency to debauch public sentiment as to the prize-ring. Already the late prize fight is pointed out for its unusual merits in the absence of vulgarity and rowdyism. Clearly this is the case of the vice which, "seen too oft," we "first endure, then pity, then embrace." For many days previous, the Cincinnati telegrams had as coolly kept the country posted on the details of the coming fight, and the assemblage of the "sports" in that city, as if there were no laws against prize-fighting. The whole country, in return, looked on with complacency and expectancy for "the event,"—the Police authorities, evidently, as kindly as any. We are not yet informed whether the Cincinnati "peelers" were so polite as to join a ceremonious escort of the "excursionists" to the cars, as the Washington Police were good enough to do in the engagement between the "light-weights" near that city; but they at least gave their room, which was better than their company. It seems, too, that the "excursion" was comfortably arranged by the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, who provided an extra train of thirty cars, which were opened at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, filled in five minutes, and started at 3:30 o'clock. How should anybody know but what this was a rather early picnic by people accustomed to early rising. One entire car was politely devoted to the members of the Press, who "filled it to repletion." This looks very much like reëstablishing the Prize Ring in all its glory, and we would suggest that it would be more consistent to repeal the laws on this subject. We would also advise future prize-fighters to fight it out on the Hamilton and Dayton line, where everything is arranged so handily.

One of the most comical instances of the triumph of routine and red-tape over the commonest common sense may be seen daily and hourly on the Coney Island Railroad, over on Long Island. This is a branch road connecting with the several horse-railroads which take Greenwood as their objective point, and this branch conveys excursionists from the point of transfer at the Cemetery to the fond welcomes of the clam-compelling landlords of the sands of Coney. It appears that in some remote age the Long Island farmers secured the passage of an Albany law—or the insertion of a provision in some railroad charter—or some other restrictive regulation somewhere, somehow—providing that all railroads within the city limits shall be *horse* roads. They did *not*, however, think to incorporate in the same law a clause that the cars should not be run by steam as well; so that now we have the curious, comical and instructive spectacle of a train of passenger-cars drawn by a dummy locomotive engine, but with a frisky five-dollar horse gaily galloping in front so far as the magic line which separates the city from the country. The only duty the sweating solitary steed has to perform is to keep ahead of the train, which—as the cars are not permitted to run more than six miles an hour at the fastest—is not so difficult for a horse, even if he was not born and bred a racer. When the out-going cars have reached the city line, the cheerful, champing charger is released, and browses for a while at his elegant leisure. Presently Coney Island sends a freight of returning excursionists, clam-gorged, who are taken in charge at the said city line by the dummy-engine cars and the law-fulfilling quadruped, and convoyed safely into town. This particular dummy-engine is said to be 60-horse power, plus 1.

Undaunted by a hundred failures, from the days of Parry and Wrangle and Scoresby and Franklin to those of our own Kane and Hayes, a society of fifty well-known Frenchmen are going to make a new effort to reach the North Pole. A graduate of the Polytechnic School, young M. Lambert, is the enthusiastic adventurer, for whose outfit 25,000 francs are to be raised. The curious point is that M. Lambert is going to essay a "route never before tried." This route we can hardly figure to ourselves, as the commonly-received maps of high latitudes are crossed in every direction with the lines which represent the keel-tracks of exploring ships. But the spirit of Polar adventure is one to be encouraged, not so much for what may be found "on the Pole," as for collateral scientific results. Let us hope that the French expedition will go better equipped than those our own country has sent. Everything, as experiences show, depends on previous preparation. Two excellent iron steamers ought to accompany every such expedition. Dr. Hayes went in a single wooden schooner, lacking many things; and his book records how far short he fell of his object. The Russian Government have, we believe, an expedition preparing under Imperial auspices, from which much may be hoped. Here is a fine chance for a match between France and Russia, with the North Pole as both stakes and goal.

Gen. Charles L. Reeman, of San Francisco, (whom we have not the honor of knowing privately, officially, historically or militarily,) has sent an offer through us to the Fenian Brotherhood, which we do not feel at liberty to conceal from their knowledge. He announces the deep regret with which he observes that "the Grand Army of Freedom is without a leader—one to lead every true Irishman on to independence;" then the General declares that he has had great experience in military and diplomatic affairs, having served throughout the entire war with honor to myself and credit to my country, and having returned from China, where I have held the distinguished position of United States Consul. After which comes the point of capital interest: "I then," says he to the Fenian Brotherhood, "will be your leader raised up by Heaven to be an avenger of your wrongs, and to be your Central Organizer of Irish Republic. I will sacrifice myself on the altar of my country, and swear to you never to rest night or day till the murderous Saxon and bloody Orangemen are driven out of our beloved land once and for all. Brothers, unite! Let your watchword be 'Onward!' You have a mighty task to perform. Many of you will fall by the way—which, I must say, is not pleasant to think of; but others will have a good time, and will live and sing Hail, Hibernia." Gen. Reeman sends us, as references, the names of a number of eminent politicians; but we do not care to consult them as to his character, capacity, or fitness for the position he seeks. We turn him and the whole subject over to the attention of the Fenian Congress, and subsequently of the Irish constabulary.

Making due allowance for diplomatic necessities, it must yet be conceded that all the three little speeches of Napoleon at Arras, Lille and Amiens, pointedly indicate the adoption of a peace policy in France. The Emperor's declaration that he "was certain that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed" tallies with his Foreign Minister's circular, claiming that the Salzburg meeting is "a fresh pledge for the maintenance of peace in Europe." But the Press of Germany professes to believe that Napoleon comes not to bring peace, but a sword. It flutters over the rumored displacement of M. Moustier and the restoration of Droun de Lhuys as a "most warlike indication," and laughs at the idea of a Coblenz interview between Frederick William and Napoleon after the Sazlburg interview between Napoleon and Francis Joseph. "There can be no doubt," we are told, of the "warlike preparations" of France, or of the "speed" with which they are "hurried on." The Prussian Press and a good part of the German Press are alarmists of the extreme sort, and, while we should hesitate to discard their auguries, yet we must protest that if the war-embers blaze again, it will be partly due to the persistent fanning of them by the European journalists. With nations, as with men, the constant prediction of hostilities is the surest way of producing them; hence, if war should come in Europe, the real credit due to the Press would not be that of prophesying, but of fomenting it.

Two Texas editors have got by the ears with each other, on no less a topic of local interest than the "Origin of Man." "The Bible theory, the Darwinian or development theory, and the theory of creation by law," (whatever that is,) have been overhauled in gallant style. Finally, the San Antonio *Express* would like to know (you know) "whose sentiments these origin-of-man-articles express,"—whether those of the proprietor or the editor of the Galveston paper? And the last broadside delivered is as follows: "The fact is, ever since *Flake's Bulletin* discovered a split in the Republican Party, that institution has been cracked, and the editor seems bent on getting up a quarrel with God." To this shot the aforesaid Flake, "fearful that the San Antonio *Express* will have an attack of the colic on this origin of man unless it is explained," accepts the responsibility of the articles in question, but yields the honor of their composition to an accomplished and reverend gentleman, "late Inspector of Freedmen's Schools, present Sub-Assistant Commissioner for Galveston County and Secretary of the Adullamites." After such a raking fire of imposing titles, it is to be supposed that the pugnacious *Express* will meekly accept whatever theory of man's origin the philosophic *Bulletin* may advance, and without attempting to swim in the deep waters of creative theory, will content itself with paddling about in the minor topics of reconstruction, stock-raising and yellow fever in Texas.

Few persons who see a long procession of mourning carriages move slowly away from an afflicted home, the corpse of some well-known man being borne in the fringed and feathered hearse in the van, are aware what outrageous excesses are often indulged in by those who fill those carriages, professedly as mourners. We refer now to the funerals of politicians, party leaders, or persons of similar eminence, though by no means to these exclusively. In the showy processions which are supposed to honor the memory of these same politicians there are too frequently many persons who intend, before the day is done, to turn the occasion to account for a drunken spree. However decorously the procession moves away from the church and through the streets, no sooner does the marching portion of the procession part company at the ferry from the carriage company, than the latter, now withdrawn from the eyes of the public, and impatient at the long delay, draw from side pockets their private flasks, and the drinking begins. Scores of funerals of public men, of the ward-politician sort, within the past year, have been productive of a dozen fights, each before the mourners got home. And the whisky-bottle-in-the-coat-tail practice is by no means confined to funerals of public men. That class of people who believe in "wakes," very frequently begin that operation long before the coaches reach the grave-yard. We met, a mile or so out of town on Sunday last, a small and modest procession of six carriages proceeding to Calvary Cemetery—in five of the six, all the windows were open and the inmates were laughing heartily, and in four of the six the whisky-bottle was going merrily round.

We have received a note on the "English System of Railway Travel" from a person signing himself "Traveler." This note says: "You comment upon the English method of traveling, and suggest that the Pacific road should adopt similar conveniences. It is ardently to be hoped that they will not." And then follows an indignant blast at the English coaches, which we perfectly agree with. If "Traveler" in his travels had learned to read with more accuracy, he would have seen that what we suggested was "a limited number of European first-class carriages, with, perhaps, some American improvements therein." *European* does not necessarily mean *English*. Many of the French, Swiss and Austrian railway cars are open for communication, though not for public sight, from end to end, by doors, and are, besides, admirably ventilated. Moreover, the "American improvements" would, of course, include our bell-rope and other such aids to security. Another point of our suggestion was a "limited number"—none need use them unless they desired. "Traveler" evidently would not, for he says: "One is bored to death with the members or occupants of his carriage in a short time, but in a great miscellaneous public carriage, some one or other is entertaining or disagreeable, (which is also entertaining,) and variety, which is the spice of life and an antidote to monotony, is always present." The only reply possible to a traveler who prefers the entertainment of even "disagreeable" people, provided they be "miscellaneous" strangers, to the "monotony" of his own friends, is—*Chacun à son goût.*

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 2.

THE ORDER RELIEVING GEN. SHERIDAN RECEIVED BY HIM.

Intelligence has been received here from Gen. Sheridan to the effect that the order relieving him from command reached him on Saturday, and he would turn over his command to Gen. Griffin as soon as that officer could arrive from Texas. Gen. Sheridan will probably take with him to Missouri, besides the officers of his personal Staff, two of his departmental Staff officers. The Union men in New-Orleans express the confident belief that Congress will see that Gen. Sheridan returns to finish the work of reconstruction he has so ably begun. Petitions are already in circulation urging this upon Congress.

It is reported to-night that Hancock has been granted thirty days' delay in proceeding to New-Orleans, on account of the prevalence of the yellow fever. It is possible, therefore, that Gen. Sheridan may after all come to Washington, as originally instructed by Gen. Grant, as the President's orders does not authorize the departure of Gen. Hancock until relieved by Gen. Sheridan.

YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS.

The yellow fever has assumed an epidemic form in Galveston, Indianola, and other Texan Gulf ports, while in New-Orleans it is raging beyond precedent since or during the war. In Galveston one day last week there were eight hundred cases, one-fifth of which resulted fatally, and in New-Orleans the disease has attacked persons of every grade of life, generally proving fatal to the unacclimated, and has been accompanied by the most malignant of fatal indications of the terrible vomito. Recent arrivals from that section bring the information that the newspapers there do not record all of the deaths, and confirm the report that a majority of the Northerners who settled there during and since the war are either dead, sick or fleeing North. The fact that municipal authorities removed by Sheridan did not provide the usual precautionary measures last Spring is given by well-informed persons as the only reason for the extreme violence of the scourge this season, as the city is in an exceedingly filthy condition.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

Commissioner Rollins has gone North for two weeks. All efforts for his removal will encounter the resolute opposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, who declares there is no possible ground on which charges against Mr. Rollins can be based.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement for Sept. 1 will be ready on Thursday. It will show very material changes in several features of the debt, as the large cash balances in the Treasury have been freely used in paying currency interest and in redeeming compound interest notes. The statement will show the amount of the August issue of the latter, which are still outstanding. The Treasury has disbursed during August the large sum of $25,000,000 for the public service, mostly on account of the War and Interior Departments.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Prof. Wm. Howard Day, C. E. Yancey and J. H. Graham, three educated and active colored men, will leave here for Mississippi this week, where they will engage in the work of political organization, under the direction of the Congressional Executive Committee. L. H. Chandler, Esq., United States District-Attorney for Virginia, and Mr. L. E. Dudley, will go to the Shenandoah Valley, Va., for the same purpose.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were $1,500,839 56. For the month of August they reached $17,348,051 29, against $38,043,340 81 for the month of August last year. The total receipts for the fiscal year commencing July 1 to date are $44,000,000, against $65,000,000 for the same time last year—a decrease of $21,000,000 for two months, caused by the fact that the income tax this year fell due in May and June, while last year it was collected chiefly in August and September. The statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, show that the aggregate receipts from whisky and tobacco combined largely exceed the receipts from the same sources for the previous fiscal year.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., has been assigned to duty at the Lincoln Depot in this city, the principal depository of Quarmaster's stores in this department. Mr. George F. Gilbert has been reappointed Superintendent of the depot. The appointment of Mr. Wm. Flinn to that post, which was made by Gen. Blunt's predecessor on the direct request of the President, having been revoked by order of Gen. Grant.

Hon. W. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has consented to remain in his position until the 1st of January.

Ex-Senator Foster is in the city.

Secretary Browning is better, but not yet able to be out.

Postmaster-General Randall has returned from New-York.

Gen. Steadman had an interview with the President to-day.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 2.

UNIFICATION OF GOLD COIN.

The Department of State has received from Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, delegate from the United States in the recent diplomatic monetary conference at Paris, full reports of its proceedings, and of the plan agreed upon for the unification of gold coin, which is to be proposed for adoption by the different nations. Delegates duly accredited were in attendance from twenty nations of Europe and America, embracing an aggregate population exceeding three hundred millions. The leading features of the plan are :

First—The money of the world to be exclusively of gold and silver, except for change in small amounts to be only an article of commerce.

Second—The five-franc gold piece of France to be the monetary unit with its multiples, requiring a reduction in weight of the United States dollar of nearly three and a half per cent., and of the British sovereign of nearly one per cent.

Third—Gold coins of the same denomination, by whatever nation issued, to be uniform in weight, diameter and quality, and to be nine-tenths fine.

Fourth—To be decimally divided.

Fifth—To be a legal tender in all the nations.

The reports embrace many interesting details of the amount and progress of the coinage of the United States, Great Britain and France. Mr. Ruggles is here on leave of absence to confer with the Government on the proper mode of presenting this measure of reform to the consideration of Congress at its next session. He will shortly return to Paris to complete his duties as Commissioner of the Exposition, which is to close on the 1st of November.

BUSINESS AT THE PENSION OFFICE.

The business of the Pension Office shows the whole number of claims received during the month of August, original and increase of widows, &c., 1,891; of invalids, 896. Total, 2,787. The number of claims admitted, original and increase of widows, &c., 4,982; of invalids, 1,430. Total, 6,412. The number of claims rejected, original and increase of widows, &c., 297; of invalids, 637. Total, 914. The total number of claims disposed of during the month was 7,324. The number of letters written was 6,197. The number of circulars sent 15,819. In the bounty land division forty-five warrants of 160 acres each were issued, and eight of 80 acres. The whole number of warrants issued during the month was sixty, covering 8,720 acres. The number of claims received, 54; under special acts, 69; renewal cases admitted, 265; rejected, 17.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY.

A warrant has been issued from the Treasury Department for the sum of $4,317,066 90 in coin in payment of the interest due on Ten-forties up to the 1st inst.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a

dispatch from Special Agent BELL, at Galveston, stating that the yellow fever at that point is fatal beyond precedent. Out of twenty-six officers connected with the Custom-house only three are fit for duty. The remainder are either sick or dead. In consequence of this state of affairs the Department has issued instructions for the removal of the Custom-house to a point further down the island, outside the city limits, which is said to be free from the epidemic.

REVENUE COLLECTOR AT GALVESTON.

The Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Galveston, Texas, writing to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, thinks there is no necessity for the removal of his office owing to the prevalence of yellow fever. The Commissioner will instruct him to exercise his own judgment in the matter. An old citizen of Texas, now in Washington, says: "Never before has the yellow fever prevailed to such an extent on that coast as at the present time."

ISSUE OF PATENTS.

For the week ending Tuesday, the 10th of September, there will be issued from the Patent Office 250 patents. During the past week over 500 applications and 80 *caveats* have been filed.

MAXIMILIAN'S HEIR.

AUGUSTIN ITURBIDE, the adopted heir of MAXIMILIAN, is now at Rosedale, the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. GREEN, on the Heights of Georgetown, and is a robust boy 4 years old.

COLLECTOR APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed Judge L. D. ERAS, formerly member of Congress from Texas, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of that State, and Col. MINOR, of Ohio, Collector of Customs at Galveston.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Paymaster Richard Washington has been detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to settle his accounts, to take effect Sept. 30.

Paymaster McKean Buchanan has been detached from the *Ohio* and ordered to settle accounts, to take effect Sept. 30.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. B. Rodney has been detached from the schoolship *Constitution* and ordered to settle his accounts, to take effect Sept. 30.

Paymaster Thomas F. Caswell has been ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard from and after Sept. 30.

Paymaster Joseph A. Smith has been ordered to the *Ohio* from and after Sept. 30.

Paymaster W. H. Anderson has been ordered to the *Constitution* from and after Sept. 30.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre.

The regular Fall season at this house commenced last evening, and Mr. EDWIN FORREST appeared as *Virginius* to an audience literally packed, as the term goes, from parquette to ceiling. That which pleases many, and long, must possess some merit, says Dr. JOHNSON. A genius which has withstood the attacks which time makes on all men, which has resisted the seductions of rest and ease, which to this day keeps Mr. FORREST on the boards he has trodden so long as monarch, must of course find its admirers in the great public. Some people are in the habit of speaking of FORREST "when in his palmy days," as if those days were past. His palmy days are now. He certainly never achieved a greater triumph at any period of his long and successful career than he did last evening. He was repeatedly called before the curtain. Mr. FORREST is the remarkable instance of a man who improves—who chooses to improve himself as he grows older. It is the weakness of great men to grow old in the belief that they have reached the perfectability of man. In this happy conceit they become obstinate and offensive, and it requires a very great man to avoid this error, and absolutely labor for improvement to the last. Mr. FORREST's attention to the gentler emotions and minor traits of character is nowhere so apparent as in *Virginius*, and is a special excellence of his later representations. An actor of cold imagination or dull perception, whose feelings and whose experience allow him little knowledge of mankind, has very general ideas of passion. "Such a performer," observes an acute critic, "conceives nothing but the stronger passions, because they are the least complicated, and he expresses them with more ease, as they require uncomplicated experience." The features easily assume the look of rage and of pride, because these are passions which are totally occupied with themselves, and therefore exhibit themselves individually. The stronger passions are easier also of expression, because they are seen almost as much in the action as in the countenance; whereas melancholy, pity and love are confined almost entirely to the latter. It is a great merit of Mr. FORREST's later acting, that it takes cognizance not only of the sterner and more tempestuous, but of the fonder and more tender emotions. The company engaged to support Mr. FORREST is quite a capable one. Miss LILLIE played *Virginia* very prettily, and the character of *Icilius* was well performed by Mr. BARTON HILL.

Fifth-avenue Opera House.

This neat little theatre, which has hitherto been the home of Ethiopian Minstrelsy, was opened last evening by Mr. GARLAND for a series of vaudeville entertainments. Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mr. LEFFINWELL, Mr. SOL SMITH, and some others less known to fame, but correspondingly gifted with talent for comedy and burlesque, form a capable company. Short and lively pieces of a varied character are to be chosen here, and here people may visit to be entertained with sparkling variety. Comedies and extravaganzas, with the performances of singers and the mimicry of clowns, will constitute the programme of the night. Last evening, for instance, after the well worn burletta of "Cinderella"—which was very pleasingly rendered—Mr. FALCONER's ludicrous comedy of "Too Much for Good Nature" was well received, and seemed to be much relished by the audience.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Last evening an audience that filled the best part of the house visited this theatre to see a play which everybody seems to have and nobody to own. Mr. WALLACK's copy of Mr. ROBERTSON's comedy of "Caste," a version of which was played at the Broadway Theatre, was the entertainment of the occasion. There are very few differences of language to be detected between this and Mr. FLORENCE's piece, and no differences whatever in story and situation. The distribution of parts is not always effective, but the nervousness of the performers may have taken something of the bloom from the smoothness that will likely mark future representations. Mr. POLK, a stranger to the stage in this vicinity, rendered the character of *D'Alroy* with much taste and propriety, but the signs of the novice marred bits of his performance here and there. Mr. RINGGOLD's *Hawtree* was whimsical and amusing, but wanting in some of the apathetic graces of the man of fashion. *Hawtree* is not a snob, as pictured by the dramatist. The haughty old marchioness of Mrs. VERNON was a capital performance, but Miss GANNON's *Polly* was the gem of the whole performance, and was admirably companioned in excellence of acting by Mr. STODDART as the sot, *Eccles*. The Temperance Societies should send Mr. STODDART a medal, for no man not being himself drunk ever made a drunkard more ludicrously odious.

Minor Theatrical Matters.

The regular season of Italian opera will begin on the 23d of September, and one of the earliest performances, if not the first, will be the revival of ROSSINI's "Otello," with Mme. PAREPA as *Desdemona*, and Sig. PANCANI, the new tenor, as *Othello*. Mr. MARETZEK has issued his prospectus for his first and second subscription series, each to consist of twenty nights, and the programme is an inviting and a hopeful one. Among the new operas to be given are GOUNOD's and VERDI's most recent productions, "Romeo and Juliet" and "Don Carlos." A new comic opera, by CAGNONI, postponed from last Spring, is also to be represented for the first time. Besides these an unacted opera by MERCADANTE, DE FERRARI's "Pipele," and DONIZETTI's "Belisario" and "Maria di Rohan" are on the card for early presentation. For these works a company has been selected from artists of the very highest order of talent. Mme. PAREPA will appear, in addition to the *rôles* sustained last season, in "The Prophet" and, as we have stated, "Othello." Signora PERALTA, whose *début* at the close of the Spring remains one of the pleasantest remembrances of the season, will not be confined to the worn and unattractive *roles* of opera. Miss KELLOGG's absence from the company leaves many fascinating characters free, and these Mr. MARETZEK has confidence enough to bestow upon Signora PERALTA. Besides Miss HAUCK, Miss McCULLOUGH, and Mlle. RONCONI, a trio of budding graces, the director announces another youthful prima-donna in Madame LOUISA KAPP YOUNG, who comes from the musical centres of Spain and Italy. Madame NATALI TESTA and Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON are Mr. MARETZEK's engagements for the contralto *roles*. The tenors will be Signori PANCANI, BARAGLI, ANASTASI, and TESTA. Sig. RONCONI has been secured for another year, and upon this engagement the public is the more to be congratulated, since during its term that artist will vary his comic impersonations by various performances in tragic opera. *Antoine*, in "Linda," will be repeated, and he will appear for the first time as *The Duke*, in "Maria di Rohan," an opera written for him. Signori BELLINI and ORLANDINI are to be the baritones, and in addition to Sig. ANTONUCCI, Mr. MARETZEK promises the *debut* of a new basso—Sig. MEDINI. The ballet department has a prominent place in the prospectus, and the special engagements of Mlle. SAND and Mons. MARVIG are announced. The books for subscription will open September 9.

Mr. TAYLEURE announces that he will give two representations of "Caste," as Mr. FLORENCE memorized it, at the Brooklyn Academy on Thursday and Friday evenings. The piece will be performed by the same artists who introduced it to popular favor in this country at the Broadway Theatre—Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE, Mrs. CHANFRAU, Mrs. GILBERT, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. DAVIDGE and Mr. LAMB.

Mr. JOHN DE POL, the European manager, who has the new lease of Banvard's Museum, commencing with yesterday, and who promises to astonish us this Fall with a magnificent and magical spectacle, called "The Devil's Auction," has just arrived in New-York with a portion of his company and ballet, from his trip to Milan and Vienna, wherefrom he brings a ship-load of costumes and mechanical properties. We are informed that he has, after some trouble, succeeded in securing Mlle. JOSEPHINE MORLACCHI, once the favorite star of the London public; AUGUSTE SOLKE, a noted Prussian dancer, and ELIZA BLASINA, from the Parisian theatres, and these artists will appear in the new piece, which is to be ready for performance about the 23d of September. The scenery is altogether by Messrs. CALYO & SONS, the artists of the Academy of Music, and is very gorgeous.

NNW YORK STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Sixty-Fourth Days' Proceedings.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 2.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock this evening.

MEMORIALS.

By Col. DWIGHT—Of the citizens of Auburn, for the abolition of the Board of Regents of the University.

By Mr. HARRIS—Of the citizens of Albany, on the same subject.

By C. L. ALLEN—Of the citizens of Washington County, on the same subject.

By Mr. OPDYKE—From the Citizens' Association, embracing a plan for New-York City Government.

By Mr. LEE—Of the citizens of Oswego, for the abolition of the Board of Regents of the University.

By Mr. ENDRESS—Of the citizens of Livingston County on the same subject.

By Mr. KRUM—On same subject.

By Mr. SMITH—On same subject.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. WALES—That the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to so amend the article on the organization of the Legislature so that members of Assembly to be elected in November next shall receive the compensation provided for in this Convention. Tabled.

Mr. S. TOWNSEND called up the resolution offered by him for the appointment of a committee to inquire and report whether this Convention was legally and constitutionally called. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF LEGISLATION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of Legislation, Mr. BARKER in the chair.

The following section was adopted:

No office shall be created for weighing, guaging, culling or inspecting any merchandise, manufactures, produce or commodity whatever, but nothing in this section contained shall affect any office created for the purpose of protecting the public health or the interests of the State in its property, revenue, tolls or purchases, or of supplying the people with a correct standard of weights and measures, or shall prevent the creation of any officers for such purpose hereafter.

Some further progress was made, when it was found that there was not a quorum present, and the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Proposed Adjournment of the Constitutional Convention.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 30.

The Constitutional Convention, by way of indicating a possible limit to its own duration, adopted some time since a resolution to adjourn on the 10th of September. It is sufficiently apparent that this cannot be carried into effect, and the question begins to be seriously debated, whether it is even possible to complete the work on hand during the ensuing month.

By far the most important features in the plan of revision are yet to be considered. The financial article, and that which relates to the management of the canals are set down for next week. The report of the Judiciary Committee will undoubtedly evoke a prolonged and animated discussion. And the differences of opinion which have arisen in the Committee on Municipalities, indicate that the plan which it will be prepared to present in a few days, cannot fail to encounter serious opposition.

If we were to judge of the future from the past, there would be scarcely any limit to the discussions thus foreshadowed. The Convention is preëminently a talking body. Even upon the minor subjects disposed of, a great amount of oratory—good, bad and indifferent—has been evoked. When the issues arise which have divided parties for years, and upon which all politicians hold pronounced opinions, there is great reason to fear that unless a cut-off is applied somewhere, the stream of talk will flow with mighty volume and ceaseless energy.

It seems to us that the only way in which the Convention can effectually facilitate the transaction of business, is by the adoption of some plan which will rigorously limit debate. This result will be arrived at by partially dispensing with the Committee of the Whole. A rule might be adopted that any subject presented shall be discussed in this Committee for a specified time—say one or two days—and then reported to the Convention for immediate action. In the Convention the previous question prevails, and its application would promote dispatch. This course was adopted in Congress as a means of closing the prolonged controversy over reconstruction. It was found thoroughly effective and not very unsatisfactory to any. Unless something of the kind is done by the Convention, it will be impossible to finish the work of revision in less than six or eight weeks.

We presume it is generally intended that the amended Constitution shall be referred to the people at the election in November. This course is not imperatively required; but it is conceded on all hands to be desirable. One party has already called its State Convention for the 25th of September, and the other will probably issue its call next week. It is desirable that, before these bodies assemble, the Convention shall have put matters in such shape that some expression can be embodied in their platforms. As the changes in the organic law are to be considerable, and will involve some vital issues of public policy, they ought to be generally discussed by voters, at least six weeks before the election. We feel sure that the delegates appreciate the force of these considerations, and will do everything in their power to prevent unnecessary delay of action.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Suit of Charles Burrill vs. The City of Boston—First Day's Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 2, 1867.

In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, the case of CHAS. BURRILL *vs.* The City of Boston was called, and after some difficulty in impanelling a jury, consisting of men not citizens of Boston, the proceedings commenced, Judges CLIFFORD and LOWELL on the Bench. HENRY W. PAINE, B. F. BUTLER, WM. GASTON and BENJAMIN DEAN, an eminent array of counsel, appeared for the plaintiff, and B. R. CURTIS, J. G. ABBOTT and J. P. HEALEY, City Solicitor, for the city. As has already been announced in the TIMES, the amount for which this suit is brought is $869,989, inclusive of interest, for the procuration of 6,329 full men credited to a certain quota of the City of Boston during 1864. It is understood that city property to the amount of one million of dollars has been attached to satisfy the demand of Mr. BURRILL. Pending and during the trial of this suit in its first stage, it was stated that plaintiff had been offered the sum of $225,000 to settle the matter, but Mr. BURRILL declined the offer.

The great interest attached to this case brought to the Court-room many of the tax-payers, beside members of the City Government and distinguished members of the bar.

The case was opened by Mr. PAINE, who read the declaration of plaintiff to the jury. Mr. PAINE then addressed the jury, giving briefly a history of the case. He said the claim was answered to by a general denial on the part of the defendant, and that there was no obligation to respond to such a declaration. That denial, however, does not specify the grounds upon which it is based; and it was not for the jury to anticipate the evidence at this stage of the trial. It was encumbent, however, on the plaintiff to give somewhat in detail an account of the transaction to which the jury's attention would be called in the course of the evidence. An outline of the history of the case was published in yesterday's TIMES. The plaintiff relies, in the first place, for success on the written contract entered into on the 31st of May, 1864—a contract which no honest man can question. The work done by Mr. BURRILL involved a large amount of labor. In the first place plaintiff had to ascertain who had enlisted in Boston; and having learned that fact, he had to go over the city to ascertain whether they were residents of the city, and then make the attempt to have the men credited to the City of Boston. Plaintiff procured two lists, one containing a list of 400 men who had enlisted in the marine service, and another list of five or six thousand men who had enlisted in the naval service. The time and labor Mr. BURRILL had devoted to the procurement of an act of Congress to allow such credits to be given, and the final success in that direction, was dwelt upon, it going to show that it was only through plaintiff's action and energy that the city was saved from a draft. The city on adopting that list, knew it would have to pay for it. Imperative necessity compelled its adoption, and the fatal day—the 5th of September, came but the citizens of Boston breathed more freely and there was no occasion to pay immense sums for men. Here was a most important service performed—a service of incalculable benefit, not appreciable in dollars and cents. Boston is under the highest moral obligation to compensate the plaintiff. Mr. PAINE then referred to the evidence in the case, and remarked that if the jury in the course of the trial should meet with any technical difficulties in maintaining an action, the plaintiff was entitled to a fair and reasonable compensation for services performed under a contract made in good faith.

The first witness called for the plaintiff was *Wm. W. Bullock*, clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General in 1864, who produced a huge roll, containing the names of over six thousand men who had been procured by plaintiff. The list was certified to by the officer of the United States receiving ship, and was also indorsed by Ex-Mayor LINCOLN as containing a list of names of men who were residents of the City of Boston and had enlisted in the naval service. Various certificates were produced showing that the number of men in question had been duly enrolled in the City of Boston, had enlisted in the naval service, and ought to be credited to said city. The list of marines, 428 in number, was also presented, and certified to in a similar manner, which, with the number of men included on the large list covered the number of men claimed by plaintiff to have been procured on the quota of the city.

Mr. Butler also read the original certificate of the Commission appointed for the purpose of adjusting the quotas of the towns, showing that among other places, Boston was entitled to 5,224⅔ three-year men from the whole number of credits to which the State was entitled under the system of credits, yet the actual number of men was 6,329, some of whom were one-year men.

Cross-examined by Mr. Abbott—Helped to make a complete list for the Commission of the whole number of credits; had nothing to do with the adjudication of the credits, only so far as the copying; of his own knowledge he knew nothing of the state of the quota, or the deficiencies of certain towns.

Mr. Butler at this point offered in evidence the proclamation of the President for five hundred thousand volunteers, No. 332, dated July 18, 1864, contemplating a draft, and containing a provision that the quotas of towns and cities shall be reduced, by reason of an excess of men furnished at various prior calls, and that such excess should be credited in making such quotas. The proclamation of the President, dated Dec. 19, 1864, for three hundred thousand men, was also read, showing that in consequence of the reduction by the Provost Marshal of the whole number contemplated in the July call, by allowing naval and marine credits, the system of credits involved in this issue was recognized and approved by the War Department.

Samuel F. McCleary, City Clerk, was the next witness: He identified the signature of Mayor Lincoln in the contract made with Mr. Burrill; (Mr. Butler read the contract, stating that the Mayor of the city would pay $125 for each "full" man credited to the City of Boston;) witness also identified the signature of Mayor Lincoln to the document which was handed to Mr. Burrill, stating that the city was entitled to 6,529 credits, and which letter and list plaintiff took to Washington for the consideration of the War Department, the same having been written two days after the list was perfected. [Mr. Butler then read from the act of July, 1864, the sections having reference to credits and bearing particularly on this case. The credits obtained by Mr. Burrill were accepted and applied in accordance with the law.] Witness turned to the records of the doings of the Board of Aldermen of January, 1864, and read an order that was passed, forming a committee to raise the quota of the city. The committee was called a Recruiting Committee, and had power to take such steps as they deemed expedient in the matter; there are no records of the doings of that committee. The record of April 1 of the Board of Aldermen showed that an order was passed authorizing the borrowing of $200,000, to be appropriated under the direction of the Mayor, to be paid for recruits at $125 per head. Another witness also read from the records official action at various times ordering the payment of money for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers. There was no record showing that any money had been paid for volunteers at any time. To the best of his recollection that Committee made no report; that Recruiting Committee had secret sessions at the request of the Mayor; those meetings were frequent, but witness never attended them.

William Rogers, Assistant Adjutant-General in 1864, testified: He said the naval and marine lists were before the Commissioner; the City of Boston presented a smaller list before the Commission; that list was finally withdrawn by direction of the Mayor; was present just previous to making up the final reports on Sept. 3, 1864. In a conversation between Mr. Clifford and the Mayor, it was stated that if one list was accepted the other must be withdrawn; with the consent of the Mayor the small list was withdrawn; the large list was the Burrill list; the small list was the City list; the Commission had nothing to do with the large list; witness then explained how the adjudication of credits was made.

Cross-examination by Mr. Abbott—The lists were examined by Mr. Sanderson; the smaller list was withdrawn, but by whom he did not know; have never seen it since among the papers of the Commission; neither list would have been allowed only upon a claim by the City.

Ex-Gov. CLIFFORD, one of the Commissioners appointed to ascertain the credits due the several towns and cities of the State for persons enlisted in the navy, testified that the list submitted by the City of Boston was incomplete, and that the Mayor called and selected the Burrill list.

F. E. SANDERSON, Clerk of the Commission, testified that the small list was withdrawn, and that the Mayor said a few days before the large list was presented, that it had not been presented by the city; asked the Mayor why he did not present the large list; he stated that there would be a large amount of money to pay, and he would give all he was worth to have the matter compromised, as the small list did not contain the requisite number of names.

The large list was subsequently presented. The Court then adjourned until Tuesday. VIGIL.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

It may seem strange, but 'tis none the less true, that the cauldron of local politics is already heated, and the elements are fast approaching the conventional period of boiling over. During the coming Fall there will be two elections—matters of life or death to thousands of hangers-on and political bummers, poor devils who cannot make an honest living and do not dare to steal; men to whom the six weeks ante-election employment is a god-send, for whom the success of their candidate and his possible gratitude are the day-star of hope.

To the politicians these elections are of great moment, for they are to decide the great lottery of "in and out" with which they are familiar from earliest boyhood, and are to give them a continuance of fat pickings, or send them boneless into the unpleasant world of work. The great public simply know that certain men are nominated, voted for, and elected or defeated; the rich do not find that any material change is observable in their tax levies, the poor are quite certain that it costs them just as much to live, whoever are the lucky men. But there is always a certain amount of excitement before the nominations, and a still more marked sensation prior to the elections, that keep the journals, the active party men, in fact, the general population, in a feverish condition, until the matter is decided one way or another, and then everybody and everything relapse into quiet and the old time carelessness in public affairs.

In November next a very important election will be held, the following officers to be chosen;

Sheriff; County Clerk; District-Attorney; Three Coroners; One Supreme Court Judge; Two Superior Court Judges; Common Pleas Court Judge; Marine Court Judge; Supervisor; Four Senators, and a whole batch or bevy of Assemblymen. The candidates thus far mentioned in connection with

THE SHERIFF'S

office are MICHAEL CONNOLLY; JOHN FOX; JOSEPH SHANNON; JOHN S. GILES; JAMES O'BRIEN; THOMAS H. FERRIS. There are as yet no indications of the lucky man.

FOR COUNTY CLERK,

the contest will be lively. The Clerkship, like the Sheriff's berth, is a most profitable placer. The candidates thus named out are Ex-Alderman William Walsh, Alderman Charles E. Loew, (of Broadway Bridge notoriety,) John Y. Savage, Deputy Register William C. Connor, Peter Woods and Douglass Taylor.

The gentlemen whose friends present their names as fit subjects for

CORONERS,

are Capt. Joseph Murphy, Hon. Joseph Lamb, Hon. Daniel M. O'Brien.

FOR SENATORS,

the talk thus far favors the following-named parties, although in ten days from hence more will be added to the list:

Fourth District—Supervisor Wm. M. Tweed, Morgan Jones, Hon. Ben. Wood, (present Senator,) Thos. Montgomery and James Gibbon.

Fifth District—Hon. Charles G. Cornell, Thomas J. Creamer, Alderman Bernard Reilley, Hon. Owen Murphy, Wm. C. Connor.

Sixth District—Hon. Abraham Lent, Col. Walter Price, V. C. King, Wm. Watson, Ethan Allen, Hon. Charles Blauvelt, Ignatius Flynn.

Seventh District—For the nominations in this District there will be a tremendous fight. Assistant District-Attorney ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS is backed by a strong party of personal and political friends, and would doubtless be the strongest candidate the Democrats could urge. Hon. John J. Bradley, of the *Leader*; Ald. John Hardy, Hon. John H. Anthon, and Hon. Thomas Murphy, the present popular Senator, who can whip the whole of them.

Eighth District—Hon. Henry W. Genet, Terence Farley, Wm. Hitchman, H. E. Davies, Jr., Alex. Ward, James D. Callahan, Wm. A. Darling, Francis Thomas.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

It is not probable that any serious opposition will be made to the nomination of A. OAKEY HALL, the present able, industrious and efficient District-Attorney, editor of the *Leader*, Tammany Hall poet, theatrical critic, punster and jolly good fellow. Ex-Judge NELSON J. WATERBURY is named by the Democratic Union people, and Messrs. W. W. PHELPS and EDGAR KETCHUM by the Republicans.

THE SUPERIOR COURT

will bear overhauling. It is a source of general complaint that some of the Judges consult their own convenience rather than that of the Bar, and it is very well known that cases are often pigeonholed *for months* after argument, no decision being promulgated. We know of cases argued before the General Term of last November that, for some reason best known to the Court, are not yet decided—or rather, the decisions are not yet made known. The general feeling concerning this Court is that a change of *personnel* or a change of habit is desirable. Several of the Justices pride themselves upon writing up their decisions as they go along, so that when the term closes their work is done, the litigants are satisfied, and nothing remains to cumber the record. Others don't do anything of the sort. Two Judges go off—Judges MONELL and BARBOUR. The former is universally recognized as an honest, upright, intelligent jurist, whose decisions are prompt, impartial and satisfactory. His friends urge his name for a renomination, and Mr. JOHN H. ANTHON is also named in this connection. Judge BARBOUR has recently been through an amazing seige with the reporters, in which he came out ahead, as the law is undoubtedly with him. He is not popular, however, and is somewhat slow. Hon. JOHN J. FREEDMAN is named as a possible successor.

THE MAYORALTY.

This is, however, *the* interesting question about these days who shall be Mayor? It is generally understood that Mayor HOFFMAN would not decline a nomination, and it is also known that his friends are working to secure it. He would make a strong candidate as he has made an admirable officer.

The tobacconist, JOHN ANDERSON, has been mentioned. He is Judge BARNARD's father-in-law, an upright, public spirited-citizen, very ambitious and very wealthy.

FERNANDO WOOD, not unknown to fame, is again before the people. He will run, if at all, on his own hook, and just now is cultivating "the German" with great assiduity. We have not ascertained whether Mr. WOOD's ballots are stamped "Reform" or "Anti-Corruption"—either would be evidently appropriate.

MARSHAL O. ROBERTS and SMITH ELY are talked of by the Republicans. Mr. ROBERTS ran before, but was defeated by a split in the party.

The election for Mayor is held early in December.

Gen. Grant and the National Finances.

From the Washington Chronicle, Sept. 2.

Gen. GRANT regards the financial condition of the country as second in importance only to the great question of national reconstruction, and regrets all impediments to the latter, not only on account of their manifestly evil influence in exciting rebellious passions, but because they add largely to our national indebtedness. He is anxious for as speedy a reconstruction of the Union as is compatible with safety and the permanent security of the rights of the people. By the people he means everybody—not a mere class, as has hitherto been the case in the South.

He has great faith in the recuperative energies of the nation, and does not doubt that with an economical Administration, the taxation of the country might safely be reduced to the standard of necessary expenditures, inclusive of interest on the public debt, leaving the payment of the debt itself to the growth of the country, which he thinks will be very rapid upon adjustment of our difficulties. He is therefore desirous to see reconstruction accomplished in accordance with the just wishes, and upon the magnanimous policy of the reconstruction measures, that our Governmental expenditures may be safely reduced to a peace standard.

The plunderers of the Treasury, who made up so large a proportion of Secretary STANTON's assailants, will find no less resistance from Gen. GRANT to the preposterous claims which they are trying to push through the War Department. Having fought the war all through the South, no one understands the character of the so-called war claims from that quarter better than Gen. GRANT; and he knows full well that if once the door is thrown open to them that the national Treasury would be literally swamped by the untold millions—nay, thousands of millions that would be asked for. The people of the North have but a slight comprehension of the enormous aggregate of unjust claims which would be brought forward to swell the burden of the public debt and corrupt all the channels of Government, unless they get the reconstruction measures of Congress adopted. It is of the utmost importance to the finances of the country that the War Department should be presided over by an incorruptible officer of unimpeachable integrity. Such a man is Gen. GRANT; such a man is EDWIN M. STANTON. Of the latter we may say that even his bitterest foes have never dared to assail his integrity, and it is therefore gratifying to know that we shall have him back in his place in eighty days from this time.

The English Reform Bill—Letter from Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York TIMES of the 20th July contains an article in which my name is mentioned in a manner which renders it necessary that I should beg you to extend to me, a foreigner, the benefit of that admirable principle of hearing both sides, which rests upon the foundation, dear to our common race, of "fairness before all."

First explaining that you appear to have confused me with my father, who is already a member of the House of Commons, I may perhaps be allowed, in a few lines, to recall the facts which have provoked this letter. Writing on our new Reform Bill, happily since yesterday a law of the land, you state what may or may not be the case, namely, that "the progress of the democratic principle is steady and resistless," but you then go on to illustrate this proposition by calling attention to "the terms in which the candidates for Parliament now address the electors," saying that we "are for surrendering everything to the triumphant working-classes." "They go," you say, "as it were, with a bag crammed full of offerings to the poor, and invite them to thrust in their hands and take out what they please." In support of your position you bring forward but one name, my own, and you speak of me as "putting up for the newly-created borough of Chelsea and promising to be as plastic as clay. There is nothing he will refuse to do," you say. Now, Sir, I have spoken publicly of my political intentions only in my address, and I am not aware that in that address I have made a single promise or used a solitary phrase of the character your words imply. Among many specific promises, I can find but one of a general nature; my statement, namely, "that enactments intended to reconcile the interests of capital and labor would receive my best attention." Now, Sir, what is this promise? A promise, surely, to give special care to a class of subjects which have always had great interest for me, but not in any sense (so far as I am capable of understanding or explaining my own meaning,) a promise to look at these subjects from the workman's point of view, any further than may be necessary in order to correct the opinions of those who look at them from the employer's point of view, and to enable myself to arrive, or aid others in arriving, at just conclusions on some of the gravest of the questions with which a reformed Parliament will have to deal.

As you have spoken of concessions and appeals to "the working classes," I have looked through my address to see whether this phrase occurs in it. It is not to be found there, but I do pledge myself to support the efforts of Mr. McCULLAGH TORRENS "in the matter of the erection of suitable homes for working-men." Here, perhaps, you may have been misled by the abridged phraseology of which I have made use; consequently, I will explain my meaning, which may be obscure to those to whom the "dwellings of the people question" is happily not familiar, but which, I grieve to say, needs no explanation in this country. Briefly, the matter is as follows: Railways and other public undertakings have been hollowing out London in the middle, eating out its core with new city lines and stations—with new courts of law and public buildings—with new streets and roadways—and with the thousand works that increasing wealth and growing love of cleanliness and air demand. The poor have naturally been the first to suffer by these changes, and are besides the least able to escape their consequences; for a workman must be near his work, and to remain so, must compete with others similarly circumstanced for small houses, the available number of which is daily both relatively and absolutely decreasing. Hence a series of bills, supported in principle by all the Liberal and by a considerable majority of the Conservative members of the Lower House, which have for their object the removal of difficulties in the way of the erection by parishes or by private individuals of houses for workingmen, to be self-supporting, and in no way eleemosynary in their nature.

The criticism which I have quoted from your article is evidently aimed at offers and promises of a general kind, concerning, in greater or less degree, the interests of the workmen or the poor. Now, of promises partaking of this character I can find but two in my address, and to the explanation of these two I have accordingly confined myself.

My fear of being held up as a warning to the citizens of a country which is now the home of half our race, and the seat of institutions which I last year learnt to respect and reverence next after those older laws from which they are derived—our own—must be my excuse for venturing to ask you to insert this explanation in your columns—a request which my knowledge of the spirit of fair play which in free countries never ceases to guide the great organs of the Press, leads me to hope may be successful.

In conclusion, I will express my conviction that our Reform Bill will prove to have some tendency toward drawing closer still the ties of friendship and of race which already connect the two great sections of the Anglo-Saxon people, and which I am convinced it is the interest not of one country nor of two, only, but of the world at large, to see converted into indissoluble bonds of moral union.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE.
LONDON, 17th August, 1867.

Chickering & Sons
AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT
at the
EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.
In addition to
THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,
the Emperor NAPOLEON, in
person, accompanied the presentation with
the decoration of
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
thereby conferring to the
CHICKERING MEDAL
the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the
THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION
placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the
HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway, New-York.
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Official Proof From Paris.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.
STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American exhibitors. In proof of which the following
OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE
of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:
PARIS, July 20, 1867.
I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition.
First on the list in Class X.
MELINET,
President of International Jury.
GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT, J. SCHIEDMAYER, Members of the International Jury.
The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at their WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, new numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.
The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.
TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Silver Plated Ware.
ICE PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS, and Table-ware of every description, from the celebrated Manufactories of the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, & ROGERS, SMITH & CO.
G. COLLAMORE & CO.,
Importers of Fine China and Glass,
No. 731 Broadway, (one door above Waverley-place,) New-York.

The Infant's Friend.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.
Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."
Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

A Dangerous Season.
An almost unparalleled quantity of rain has fallen during the Summer. Vegetation has been wonderfully thick and rank, and, as it decays, an unusual amount of sickness may be expected unless proper means are taken to prevent it.
Fever and ague and bilious remittents already prevail to an alarming extent, and as the Fall advances and the malarious night fogs become heavier, the sick list is likely to increase both in the City and the country. It is, therefore, only an act of common prudence to keep the vital forces in full vigor, so that they may resist the unhealthy influences of the season. Reinforced by the tonic operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the system, however weak and susceptible, naturally will, in nine cases out of ten, successfully combat every species of atmospheric poison by which epidemics are produced.
During the months of September, October and November the difference of temperature between day and night is very great, and the chilling dews and mists of the season are the prolific causes of indigestion, cholera morbus, diarrhœa and dysentery. Bearing this in mind, remember, also, that the BITTERS not only invigorate the stomach and brace the nerves, but act specifically upon the bowels and the liver, imparting to those important organs regularity and tone. It is not reasonable to expect immunity from prevalent complaints if no precautions are taken to escape them.
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are at once pleasant to the taste and the most certain of all safeguards against febrile ailments.
NEW-YORK OFFICE, NO. 38 DEY-ST.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR AND GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-Machines (new model) are universally acknowledged to be the cheapest reliable machines. Depot, 569 Broadway, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Fall
Importation of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS
and
LINENS.
Now opening
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
I. E. WALRAVEN.
No. 686 Broadway.

Goodall's Celebrated London
PLAYING CARDS
AND
CHRISTMAS STATIONERY.
SILVER MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.
Beautiful patterns for the new season now ready.
VICTOR E. MAUGER,
Wholesale Agent, No. 110 Reade-st., New-York.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.
WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

MARRIED.

CONNOR—FOWLER.—On Monday, Sept. 2, in the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, J. E. CONNER, Jr., to LOUISE, youngest daughter of the late Isaac P. Fowler.

COLTON—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 2, at the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. C. Ayer, G. WOOLWORTH COLTON to AGNES J. SMITH, eldest daughter of Benj. G. Smith, Esq.

SUSMAN—MEYERSBERG.—On Tuesday, Aug. 27, at the City of Hanover, Germany, JULIUS SUSMAN to FRANZISKA MEYERSBERG. No cards.

☞ Madison, Wis., papers please copy.

DIED.

BOWRON.—On First Day morning, (1st inst.,) DEBORAH BOWRON, widow of the late Henry C. Bowron, in the 73d year of her age.

Her friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Fourth Day next, (4th inst.,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, at Bayside, L. I. Carriages will be in attendance at Flushing to meet the 2:30 train from Hunter's Point.

BUCKMASTER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 1, at Trenton Falls, JANE GREACEN, wife of William P. Buckmaster.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DORE.—On Monday, Sept. 2, ELIZABETH A. DORE, aged 72 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 203 West 15th-st., this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends, and members of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church are invited to be present. The remains will be taken for interment to Baskingridge, N. J., early on Wednesday morning.

HATFIELD.—Suddenly, at Tarrytown, on Saturday evening, Aug. 31, MOSES TAYLOR, youngest son of Rev. Edwin F. and Mary E. Hatfield, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Covenant, corner of 35th-st. and Park (4th) av., on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

KIMBALL.—On Monday, Sept. 2, NANCIE, wife of Thomas Kimball, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 72 Summit-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIN.—At Wolfe Island, Canada West, on Friday, Aug. 30, SIDNEY S., youngest son of Joseph J. and L. C. Marrin, aged 16 months.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, on Monday afternoon, Sept. 2, SARAH BURTISS, infant daughter of Martin and Mary N. Roberts, aged 11 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place at No. 44 4th-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are hereby invited to attend without further notice.

STOOKEY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, ISAAC STOOKEY, aged 77 years.

☞ Chicago and Cincinnati papers please copy.

UNDERHILL.—On Monday, Sept. 2, at No. 128 5th-st., ELIZA, second daughter of David H. and Harriet Underhill.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WRIGHT.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 31, CHARLES WRIGHT.

His friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, at New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 1½ o'clock. Trains leave New-Haven Railroad Station, 27th-st., at 11¼ o'clock A. M., and return at 4½ o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 180.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 31, 1867.

The body of an unknown woman was found in the water near the foot of Jackson-street, East River, aged about twenty years, stout built, brown hair, blue eyes, good teeth, full face. Dressed as follows: Balmoral petticoat, hoop-skirt, corsets, white skirt, flower-spotted calico dress, black silk sacque, fancy straw bonnet, with lavender ribbon, long stockings and tie-shoes. Found on the person the following articles: White handkerchief, with D. J. marked in red letters in the corner, a breast-pin, with ruby stone, two ear-rings, one ring marked J. R., one ring marked S. E., and a fancy chased ring, a pocket-book, containing two two-dollar greenbacks and fifty-six cents in currency. The body appears to have been in the water but a very few days, and was sent to the Morgue for further identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 181.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water off Fort Washington Point, North River, aged about sixty years, medium built, dark gray hair, full face, five feet eight inches high, heavy gray whiskers and mustache. Dressed as follows: Pilot-cloth overcoat, muslin shirt, shoes and socks. Body sent to the Morgue, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,
and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.
Price 50 cents a bottle.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILAEDLPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DR. WEST'S BOTANIC BALSAM,
THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD
For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Bronchitis, Consumption, Soreness of Lungs, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all Diseases of a like nature. Wherever this medicine has been tested it has met with marked success, and by its timely use many of the diseases that flesh is subject to might be checked in their commencement, and the scourge that sweeps thousands from our midst every year would fall powerless to the ground. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find immediate relief by the use of this Balsam.
Price 50 cents. Prepared only by D. K. REED, Roxbury, Mass. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., General Agents, Boston. Sold by druggists everywhere.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.—The original and only genuine. Sure to kill roaches, bed bugs, moths and all insect vermin. Free from poison. Depot at BARNES', No. 21 Park-row.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 24 DEY-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO TEACHERS.
THE ANALYTICAL SCHOOL READERS, by RICHARD EDWARDS, LL.D., President of the Illinois State Normal University, and RUSSELL WEBB, author of the Word-Method, with illustrations by THOMAS NAST, Esq., are now ready for the use of schools. The series embrace;
Analytical First Reader, 80 pages, 16mo, price 25c.
Analytical Second Reader, 160 pages, 16mo, price 50c.
Analytical Third Reader, 256 pages, 16mo, price 75c.
Analytical Fourth Reader, 264 pages, 12mo, price 90c.
Analytical Fifth Reader, 360 pages, 12mo, price $1 25.
Analytical Sixth Reader, 494 pages, 12mo, price $1 50.
Analytical Speller, 108 pages, 16mo, price 25c.
Primary Reading Lessons, 8 charts. Designed to accompany the Analytical Readers. Mounted on heavy binders' board, 20x24 inches. Price, per set, $4.
The Sentence Builder. Ninety-five elegantly printed colored cards, 2x3 inches each, accompanied by a manual of 36 32mo pages. Classified and arranged in a substantial box. Price $1 50.
These Readers are believed to present important improvements and to combine greater excellencies than any previous books of the class. Especially, they are practical books, the result of extended and successful experience in the schoolroom. They are manufactured in the most attractive and best manner. To facilitate examination, the publishers will send, post paid, to any teacher, a single copy of either or each of the Reading Books (not including the Primary Reading Lessons or Sentence Builder) on receipt of one half the price.
A circular, 16 pages, 8vo, with specimen pages, cuts, &c., will be sent gratuitously to any one desiring it.
MASON BROTHERS,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.
MASON & HAMLIN,
No. 154 Tremont-st., Boston.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.
PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE
Have just received an extensive variety of their well-known Standard Editions of the Bible, American Episcopal Prayer Books and Church Services, in all sizes of type and of entirely new patterns for the Fall Trade, which they now offer for sale at the lowest importing prices.
LONDON BIBLE WAREHOUSE,
No. 626 BROADWAY, New-York.

REMARKABLE INSTANCES OF SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

From the New-York Evening Gazette, Aug. 20.

Our exchanges are filled with the report of two most interesting and remarkable cases which occurred in the practice of Dr. E. Bunford-Lighthill, the celebrated physician, of No. 166 5th-av. The facts as related illustrate most forcibly the wonderful progress of medical science, and evince clearly the unrivaled skill for which the doctor has been so long distinguished.

The first case is that of Welcome P. Gardner, residing at Wakefield, R. I., who was born blind, and remained so until the age of 35, when he was operated upon by Dr. Bunford-Lighthill, and restored to sight, though operations previously performed by other skillful physicians had failed to accomplish the desired results. The case has scarcely a parallel in the annals of medical science, and furnished at the time abundant material for interesting scientific investigations. Among other things it established the fact that sight has to be educated in order to appreciate distance and form, the same as the legs have to be educated to walk, and the tongue to speak; only, in the first instance, the educational process is performed unconsciously by the aid of touch and practice, while in the other it is taught by example. At first Gardner was unable to judge of distances, and could not walk across the room without hesitating or stumbling against objects, while with eyes closed or in his former condition he found his way with perfect freedom. He actually felt frightened because the walls appeared to fall upon him, or to approach him. Nor could he tell objects which he was in the habit of handling, such as a watch for instance, without closing his eyes and feeling of them; in fact, until his sight became educated and practical, he saw better with his fingers than with his eyes, to use a paradoxical expression. It was only gradually that proportion and distance were perceived by sight, and that he was fully able to appreciate the wonderful blessing which he received at the hands of Dr. Bunford-Lighthill. When, immediately after the operation, his eyes first beheld light, being questioned by the doctor how it appeared to him, he promptly answered, with a glowing countenance: "It looks to me like the glory of heaven."

The second case, equally remarkable as the one just related, is that of Louis Loewenstein, residing at No. 175 Spring-st., New-York, who was restored to hearing at the age of twelve, though he was a deaf mute since infancy, and had been an inmate of the New-York Deaf and Dumb Asylum for over two years. The case excited a profound interest at the time, and any number of people went to see the boy. Some, expecting that the restoration to hearing would be immediately followed by fluent speech, addressed the boy in terms of sincere congratulation, which were as unintelligible to him as so much Greek, for, as a matter of course he had never learned to speak any language at all. It was necessary to teach him to speak as though he had been a veritable infant, but he soon made rapid progress, so that he can now speak quite fluently, was able to receive an education, and is now enjoying the inestimable privilege of hearing and speech, which but for the Doctor's skill, he would have been forever deprived of. In former times, cures like those just related would have been considered as performed by supernatural agency, and the physician would have been doomed to the stake for witchcraft. In our own enlightened century, we love to honor the disciple of science through whose instrumentality such wonderful results are produced.

LETTER FROM GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

From the New-York Express, Aug. 2.

It will be borne in mind that some months since the poet, editor, and wit, Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, was very ill. He was suffering under a bronchial attack, and his life was despaired of. Telegrams announcing the state of his health appeared in all the journals. It happened, fortunately, that Dr. Bunford-Lighthill, of this City, made a professional visit to Louisville at the time we refer to. His attention was called to the case of Mr. Prentice, and the following letter will explain the happy result:

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5, 1866.

Dr. Bunford-Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am sorry to learn that you contemplate leaving Louisville at the end of the present week. I earnestly wish that your engagements elsewhere might permit you to remain here for a time longer.

Your sojourn among us, Dr. Lighthill, will be long remembered by our people. It has been a blessing to many. You have treated me and a female member of my family with great success. You seem to me to understand, as by intuition, the character of a malady and its best remedy. You have had a multitude of patients in this city, and I have not seen or heard of one to whom you have held out the promise of relief without rendering it. Your entire practice among us has been a brilliant success, and I cheerfully recommend you to my friends and the public at large as a physician deserving the utmost confidence.

Hoping that you may live long to be a blessing to additional thousands of the afflicted,

I am, very truly, yours,
GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

Dr. BUNFORD-LIGHTHILL has returned to New-York, and has taken a magnificent suite of rooms at No. 166 5th-av., New-York City.

LETTER FROM REV. S. J. CORNEILLE.

Rector of All Saints Church, New-York.

NO. 39 GOUVERNEUR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Dr. Bunford-Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It is with great pleasure I tender you this acknowledgment of my appreciation of the benefit that I have derived from your treatment. I present it that others who may be suffering from like causes as myself may, through the publication of my experience, learn that under your care relief can be obtained.

I have been afflicted with catarrh for many years, which at one time threatened the loss of my voice, and undermined my general health to such an extent as to necessitate a suspension of my pastoral duties. Two months of your medical treatment, however, afforded me such invaluable relief that I was enabled to resume my duties, and to perform them now without the slightest inconvenience.

Having the highest appreciation of your medical skill and with many thanks for uniform kindness and courtesy, I am, dear Sir,

Yours, very gratefully,
S. J. CORNEILLE,
Rector of All Saints Church.

DR. E. BUNFORD-LIGHTHILL
can be daily consulted on the various diseases of the LUNGS and THROAT, LOST or IMPAIRED HEARING and SIGHT, CHRONIC CATARRH in all its forms, and all chronic and obscure diseases of the viscera, of the HEAD, CHEST and ABDOMEN.
OFFICE NO. 166 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Between 21st and 22d sts.
Reception hours from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

First Mortgage Bonds of the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.;
HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,
FOR SALE AT 90, BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Government Securities of all Issues
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS,
AT FULL MARKET RATES.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.
7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30's.
Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.
Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
RODMAN, FISK & CO.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, FRIDAY, the 13th day of September, 1867, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to act for the ensuing year; also to elect three Inspectors of Election.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to the 13th of September, 1867, inclusive.
Aug. 29, 1867. JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

NASHVILLE (TENN.) CITY BONDS.
SIX PER CENT. ISSUED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.
KANSAS CITY BONDS &c., &c.,
FOR SALE.
All miscellaneous securities bought and sold on Commission. GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, BONDS,
Issued in aid of the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad and repudiated by the county, wanted at high rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.
TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1867.
A MAJORITY IN INTEREST OF THE holders of the preferred second mortgage and income second mortgage bonds, and also of the preferred stock of this Company, having consented in the manner provided by the deed of trust to an increase of the preferred stock of this Company by an issue of three thousand four hundred additional shares, of the same character as the existing stock, to enable the Directors to settle with the present holders of preferred stock for any preference claim over the common stock which may have accrued on the same up to Jan. 1, 1867;
NOTICE
is hereby given that the Directors will issue in settlement of said claim one share of said new stock for every five shares of the existing stock to the holders thereof, on the 2d day of September next; that for the purpose of ascertaining the persons entitled to the same, the transfer books of the preferred stock will remain open till the 3d day of September next, inclusive, when they will be closed, and so remain till the 10th day of September following, after which the certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery.
By order of the Board of Directors,
H. O. BRYANT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the GUYANDOTTE LAND COMPANY for the issue of duplicate certificates of the capital stock of said Company in place of the following certificates, lost or destroyed:
Certificate No. 17, for 400 shares, issued to Henry P. Wilson Jan. 11, 1855.
Certificate No. 18, for 300 shares, issued to Philip L. Freneau Jan. 11, 1855.
Certificate No. 19, for 200 shares, issued to William A. Stebbins Jan. 11, 1855.
Certificate No. 38, for 38 shares, issued to Edgar J. Bartow Aug. 31, 1855.
JULY 23, 1867. LYMAN DENISON.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 45, 548, 584, 288, 132, 377, 241, 56, 369, 23, 37, 33, 259, 493, 477, 592, 133, 483, 549 and 346, of $1,000 each, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.
The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1867.
COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1867, FROM the Bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1 of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of F. E. WALLACE & CO., No. 21 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	110⅞	111⅛	Gold	141⅛	141¼
Coupon, 1881	111⅞	112	Aug. 7.30	107½	107⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	109¼	109½	June 7.30	107½	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅜	114½	July 7.30	107½	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅞	110	Oct., comp'ds '64	118⅞	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅞	111	Dec., comp'ds '64	117⅞	118⅛
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	108½	108⅝	May, comp'ds '65	116⅞	117⅛
5-20 C., '67	108½	108⅝	Aug., comp'ds '65	116	116¼
10-40 Reg.	99¼	99½	Sept., comp'ds '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Coupon	99⅝	99¾	Oct., comp'ds '65	115	115¼

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
Announce through their agents that they will convert the various classes of Government Securities into their First Mortgage Six per cent. Gold-interest Thirty-year Bonds at the following rates, subject to slight daily variations, according to the fluctuations of the market:

6s of 1881, coupon, and pay difference of	$210 88
5-20s of 1862, coupon, and pay difference of	235 96
5-20s of 1865, new, coupon, and pay difference of	173 36
5-20s of 1865, old, coupon, and pay difference of	199 66
5-20s of 1867, coupon, and pay difference of	172 16
10-40s, and pay difference of	129 66
7-30 notes, second and third series, and pay difference of	176 66

on each $1,000.

They will pay a proportionate advance for Registered and all other Government Stocks. These bonds are admitted to be a first-class security, and, as they are offered at ninety cents on the dollar in currency, at the present price of gold they yield the holder an annual return of *over nine per cent.* We learn that more than one-third of the road is finished, and that the net earnings are much more than sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds. If so much is received from the *way* business, through a new and unsettled country, the revenue from the vast *through* traffic over a through line of 1,845 miles of road will be greater than that of any other public corporation in the world. Fifteen thousand men are steadily at work upon this Pacific Railroad line, and the money already expended has reached the round sum of *thirty-five million dollars.* Of this amount about ten millions have been paid in by private stockholders, about twelve millions have been furnished by the United States Government, in its own bonds, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount have been issued, and a part of them are now offered for sale. The Union Pacific Railroad Company's agents are, in New-York:
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 69 Broadway,
and BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States.
JOHN J. CISCO, *Treasurer*, New-York.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
SEPT. 2, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $4 55 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 45 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.—THE interest due Sept. 1 on the bonds of Queens County will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing. CHARLES A. ROE, County Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG, corner South 7th and 1st sts., allows 6 per cent. interest on sums from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

ANY SAVINGS BANK ABOUT TO ORGANIZE, or one finding its present location not adapted to its requirements in a business point of view, may obtain one of the best locations in the City. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN, Real Estate, No. 182 Grand-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1st. For building sewer in 1st-av., between 74th and 79th sts., with branches.
2d. For building sewers in Monroe and Henry sts., between Pike and Rutgers sts., and Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts.
3d. For building sewers in Houston-st., between Thompson and Laurens sts., and Commerce, between Barrow and Bedford sts.; Cornelia-st., between Bleecker and 4th-sts.; Leroy-st., between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between West 10th and Hammond sts.; Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts.
4th. For building receiving basins and culverts at northwest corner of 1st-av. and 45th-st.; northwest corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st.; southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; northwest corner of 7th-av. and 32d-st., and southeast corner of 8th-av. and 32d-st.
5th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av.
6th. For setting curb and gutter and flagging 92d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. The east side of 2d-av. and both sides of 1st-av., from 74th to 79th sts.; also all the lots on all the blocks lying between 75th and 78th sts. and the 1st and 2d avs.; also both sides of 78th-st. from 1st to 3d avs.; also the east side of 3d-av. from 77th to 79th sts.
2d. Both sides of Henry-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts. and between Catharine and Market sts.; also both sides of Monroe-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts.
3d. Both sides of Houston-st. between Thompson and Laurens; also both sides of Commerce-st. between Barrow and Bedford sts.; also both sides of Cornelia-st. between Bleecker and 4th sts.; also both sides of Leroy-st. between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; also both sides of Hudson-st. between West 10th and Hammond sts.; also both sides of Greenwich-st. between Hammond and Perry sts.; also both sides of Bleecker-st. between Hammond and Bank sts.
4th. The north side of 45th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; also the north side of 54th-st. and the south side of 55th-st. between 8th and 9th avs., and the west side of 8th-av. between 54th and 55th sts.; also the south side of 59th-st. and the east side of Broadway, to the extent of half the block from the southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; also the west side of 7th-av. between 32d and 33d sts.; also both sides of 32d-st. between 7th and 8th avs.
5th. Four lots on westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av.
6th. Both sides of 92d-st., from 1st to 2d avs.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Aug. 23, 1867.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Pamlico District of North Carolina, in Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JENISON A. LELAND and SILAS L. BIGELOW, bankrupts, trading under the style of Leland, Bigelow & Co.—District of Pamlico, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 27th day of August, 1867, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pamlico District of North Carolina against the estate of Jenison A. Leland and Silas L. Bigelow, trading under the style of Leland, Bigelow & Co., of Newbern, in the County of Craven, in said District, have been adjudged bankrupts on Jenison A. Leland's petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newbern, N. C., before R. F. LEHMAN, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, for said District, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.
DANIEL R. GOODLOE, United States Marshal for said District, and Messenger in Bankruptcy.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

GAS FIXTURES.
J. & T. DONALDSON are manufacturing and have on hand a large assortment of new designs of gas fixtures; also bronzed lamps and chandeliers for kerosene, at their new establishment, No. 140 9th-st., one door east of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, George W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its Twenty-fifth Annual Session on Monday, September 9, 1867. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness and quiet, and accessible by rail from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Rooms large, airy and light. System of instruction matured through a quarter of a century's experience, and administered by a corps of accomplished and thorough teachers. School always open to parents, and the Principal, who resides in the Institute Building, erected expressly for its use, (now renovated and beautified inside and out, and open for inspection,) may be conferred with day or evening.
Reference to present patrons only, among whom are

Rev. A. A. Reinke,	Messrs. A. R. Wetmore,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,	Robert Bonner,
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,	George Hoffman,
Dr. E. P. Irish,	H. M. Smith,
Dr. H. M. Aschenbrenner,	John Hillhouse,
N. Quackenbos, Esq.	Charles Bliven,
Messrs. E. O. Lamson,	Samuel T. Knapp,
Andrew W. Leggett,	Christopher Gwyer,
L. H. Hopkins,	Nelson Sherwood,
James R. Floyd,	James M. Coburn,
Erastus W. Smith,	D. M. Earl,
W. A. Meade,	Cornelius Poillon,
Gardner A. Sage,	George Mitchell
August Noel,	Thomas Crane.

and more than 100 other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue and circular to be had at the Institute and bookstores.
N. B.—Students for College, West Point, and Naval Academy, are allowed (individually) to join higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit. Under this advantage H. M. Reed last year prepared his entire knowledge of Latin and Greek for admission to College, besides reaching the highest class in French, and attending to other studies.
On admission, students who are prepared, may enter the Post-Graduate Class.
Pupils admitted at any time, and new ones charged only from time of entering.
Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Terms moderate, and extra branches optional.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.
As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.
Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
for young ladies, in No. 445 West 22d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 10.
A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.
H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Reopens Sept. 2. Address
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR girls, from the age of 7 to 16 years; number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mr. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn., or to W. H. BURR, No. 229 Fulton-st., New-York.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12.
For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S PRIVATE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 719 6th-av., opposite Crystal Palace Park.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MISS RODGERS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1867, No. 328 Lexington-av., southeast corner of 40th-st.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 686 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 38th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School for young ladies will open Sept. 19 at No. 1,193 Broadway.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17. The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 3. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils limited to six.

PARKER ACADEMY,
A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.
Mr. Lewis may be seen at the Union Place Hotel till Aug. 28.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.
A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS'
English and French School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 69 WEST 14th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, A. M., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The forty-eighth annual session will commence on Monday, Sept. 9. Circulars at Frankfield's, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.; R. Carter & Bros'., No. 530 Broadway; Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course: most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK HALL,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., 1½ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

WANTED—FRENCH AND MUSIC PUPILS BY a Parisian lady, a most competent teacher of French and music. Apply to Mme. BONDON, No. 104 West 20th-st.; if personally, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL REOPENS Sept. 16, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for college.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 2. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—Four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.
Present patrons of from 3 to 11 years standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Oliver Harriman,	Cyrus A. Smith,
J. Auchincloss,	Enoch Ketcham,	G. M. Speir,
A. M. [illegible]erton,	Calvin E. Knox,	James Stokes,
John S. Boyd,	L. Lockwood.	Chas. N. Talbot,
J. H. Burton,	Jas. L. Phipps,	Geo. P. Trigg,
L. B. Cannon,	Wm. Morrison,	A. S. Underhill.
N. W. Chaler,	Dan. L. Schanck,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Robert Schell,	Ralph Wells.
Kenny Couillard,	Henry Shaw,	John C. Work,
Henry Day,	John Sherwood,	Thos. S. Young.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.
The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.
Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 116 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution are available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 1[illegible].
The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23. Terms, $400 per annum.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 13th-st., East.
This school, heretofore Misses Aubert's, will reopen Sept. 19, under the direction of Miss M. G. REYNS.
Prof. E. AUBERT gives his instructions as formerly.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PRICES REDUCED.
LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 5.
For circulars, apply to C. F. GILMAN, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or the Principal, Rev. D. W. SMITH.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, 53 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT.—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2.
JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful: building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, residing at Tarrytown, desires to receive into her family as pupils six boys between the ages of five and twelve; is an experienced teacher, and can give the highest testimonials as regards character and qualifications. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. J. Reference, No. 321 West 12th-st., New-York.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

THE DE LASALLE INSTITUTE WILL be opened for the reception of students on MONDAY, the 2d of September. Old students will do well to secure their seats at an early date.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 76 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 23 at No. 106 East 38th-st., near Park-av.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX LITTLE girls in an Episcopal family. Address Mrs. JOSEPH CURTIS, 120th-st. and Harlem River.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT to instruct in the English branches with the rudiments of French and Latin, a situation as visiting governess. Address TEACHER, No. 800 West 43d-st., N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

GREAT REDUCTION.—NOTICE TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF STEAMERS.—The Robinson Patent Lock-up Safety Valve is now being sold below manufacturer's prices. Those wishing to purchase will please call at No. 280 West-st.

MEETINGS.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the New-York Liquor Dealers' Society will be held at Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, at 7½ o'clock. By order
JOHN H. TIETJEN, Vice-President.
JOHN MERCHANT, Recording Secretary.

PERSONAL.

MRS. HANRAHAN, FORMERLY OF No. 441 2d-av.—Send present address to No. 126 Bleecker-st. at once.
W. J. SLOAN, United States Army.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as nurse and seamstress; would like to go to Europe with a family who would take services as payment of passage, and would remain in their service until her passage was paid back; has lived with families both in Europe and America, from whom she can furnish reference, and here also. Call at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman to cook in a gentleman's family; understands all branches; would take the entire charge of a kitchen; would do the marketing; good City reference. Can be seen till suited. Apply at No. 142 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a private family; is an excellent plain cook; is a first rate baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant widow woman; a family's washing or a few young ladies or gentlemen's washing; can produce the best of references; terms moderate. Inquire for Mrs. MOORE, No. 311 West 44th-st., front building, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging to assist in anything; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 236 East 29th-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls together; one an excellent cook, baker of bread, &c., &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork, with waiting; will assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands the cooking of soups, meats, pastry and desserts; is a good bread and cake baker; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 289 18th-st., corner 6th-av.; entrance on 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting and all kinds of finery; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best City reference. Call at No. 21 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; one who is capable of taking care of an infant; can give best of City reference of 3½ years. Can be seen at present employers for two days, No. 312 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; has no objection to in-door and general house work for a small private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 415 East 17th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young American girl as nursery governess and to take the entire charge of two or three children; good plain sewer; best City references. No. 98 St. Mark's Place, East 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Scotch woman, as nurse; is capable of taking the charge of an infant or invalid; has good recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, young girls, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would cook, wash and iron for a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 258 7th-av., near 27th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to assist at washing and ironing; good City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 133 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchwoman; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or general housework for City or country. Can be seen No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; is kind, willing and tidy. No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City references. Can be seen at No. 149 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has five years' reference. Can be seen at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 409 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 24th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, lately arrived from London, in a private family; is willing to make herself useful. Call for two days at No. 330 East 34th-st., up two pairs of stairs, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call or address INDUSTRY, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; can furnish three years' reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, TO WORK BY the day in private families; can operate on a sewing-machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse or seamstress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 191 West 13th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS WANTS A FEW MORE engagements by the day; operates on sewing machines. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 247 East 45th-st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to do washing for a few gentlemen or families; good reference. Call at No. 357 West 25th-st., third floor.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES work by the day or week, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 223 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the oldest American Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., moderate, to suit the times.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent gardener; who understands the laying out of new residence, vegetables, graperies, greenhouses; and also has got a necessary knowledge of the judgment of horses, cows, and knows their proper treatment: would prefer overseer on a gentleman farmer's place; reference to fulfill my advertisement. Address J. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands the care and general treatment of horses: is an experienced driver; can clip and singe, which his late employer can certify; will be found humble and obliging; City or country; good reference given. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions in one house, the woman as first-class cook, and the man as waiter; both understand their business thoroughly, and refer to their present employer; would go separate. Address WAITER, No. 460 6th-av., northeast corner of 28th-st., in the hardware-store.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND WIFE, situations on a gentleman's place; the man as gardener or coachman, understanding the care of horses and cattle; his wife as good cook, washer and ironer; both willing and obliging. Address T. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENer, with three years' reference from former employer, a situation; can milk and fully understands the care and management of a gentleman's place. Call on or address JAS. F., at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 3, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as a coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to the country; has left his last employer on account of selling out; can produce the best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and is well acquainted with the laying out of new grounds; good City references. Address JAMES NELSON, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man; understands his business; is a careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of City reference. Address M. S., for two days, Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT to take charge of a farm; understands the care and management of the same; wife understands the care of milk and butter, &c.; best references from last place. Address W. H., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man who thoroughly understands the care and cultivation of green-house, graperies and stove plants; can take charge of a gentleman's place. Address T. N., at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady, sober man; is willing and obliging, and understands his business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to City or country. Address T. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; fully capable of taking charge of a private carriage and horses; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City; has the best City references. Address J. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, who is well acquainted with his business in every branch; wants to take care of a gentleman's place. Call or address G., Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with small family; understands his business in all its branches; has over 25 years' experience in this country; the best of reference. Address W. D., No. 878 Broadway, Mr. Bridgeman, florist.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENer, three years' reference from employer, a situation; can milk, and fully understands the care and management of a gentleman's place. Call on or address SMITH, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman of middle age, who can be well recommended and understands his business thoroughly; Staten Island preferred. Address T. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has six or seven years' experience; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 5 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address T. K., Box No. 215 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; can give good reference from last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—TO PROCURE A SITUATION FOR a first-class gardener, Scotch, married; wife would take charge of dairy or laundry; have been many years in this country, and have a thorough practical knowledge of their business. Call on or address GARDENER, at Etting & Pearcy's (late Smith's) seedstore, No. 203 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDNER BY a practical man on grape and greenhouse culture; would go to California or any part of the West; is willing to assist in every useful department; reliable reference given. Can be seen for one week in the oyster-saloon, No. 705 2d-av. and 38th-st., or apply by note, J. NELSON, same number.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man gardener, and understands the care of a farm and the general management of a gentleman's place; wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; is a good butter-maker; not afraid to work; reference in town. Address R. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; has had thirty years experience in greenhouses, conservatories, hot and cold graperies; understands propagating, framing and forcing; can give the best of City reference. Address J. W. T., or apply to Bradley Bros., florists, No. 951 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A SITuation in the country as coachman, and to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address H. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; would be willing and obliging; both City and country references given. Address J. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener; thoroughly understands his business; good references given. Address M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best City and country reference. Call at No. 744 Broadway, in the harness-store, (Mr. Trainor's,) for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Address J. R., No. 57 West 29th-st., Stilling's harness-store.

WANTED—BY AN A NO. 1 MAN A SITUAtion in a wholesale shoehouse as packer or porter, with good reference. Address OLIVER, Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STOUT ACtive and industrious man, with City references, as porter in any business; is willing to work for moderate wages. Address FITZGERALD, Box 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an experienced single man; parted on account of the family leaving town. Address R. R., No. 900 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT STEADY MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family or a respectable boarding-house; can give best City references. Apply to ROBERT, No. 26 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY respectable young man, a Protestant, as coachman; understands his business perfectly; best of references given. Address J. J., stable No. 217 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR waiter by a single colored man with good reference. Apply at No. 49 West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; to be seen from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN the business wishes to go to a boss carpenter under instructions. Address A. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND CAPABLE BOOKkeeper in a Railroad Company's office; must be thoroughly conversant with the business and familiar with the workings of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania roads. Address, stating references, where last employed, &c., W. H. C., Box No. 2,209 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A CLERK AND MESSENGER IN A law office; the applicant must be not less than sixteen and must have good references. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,658, N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A SMALL WHOLEsale gents' furnishing store; must have some knowledge of the business and be willing to work. Address D. E., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PROTESTANT GIRLS, CHAMBERmaids, waitresses and general houseworkers, with City references, at the office No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED COAL shipping house, an experienced competent salesman; none other need apply. Address, with real name and references, Box No. 4,624 Post-office.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A first class cook; must be Protestant. Apply on Wednesday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 18 Washington-square.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, IN THE COUNtry, a man who thoroughly understands horses. Apply to W. H. BALDWIN, Room No. 7, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A WET NURSE WITHOUT A child. Call on Dr. ALLEN, No. 105 4th-av., before 9 A. M.

WANTED—A WAITER; ONE WHO CAN bring good reference may apply at No. 9 West 34th-st., after 9 o'clock A. M.

DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A FOREWOman in a dress and cloak making establishment in Orange, N. J.; must be a first-class cutter and fitter; none other need apply. Address M. A. B., with particulars, Box No. 249 Post-office, North Orange, for one week.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 330 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., are wanted a large number of first-class servants, suitable for gentlemen's families returning to the City.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.
BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES,
QUILTS, &c.
A complete assortment, embracing some of the finest goods in the market, which are offered wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices. Also Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, in all the popular makes, retailed at wholesale prices. SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES on hand and made to order; TOWELS, TOWELING, TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
Especial attention is called to our stock of WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES, ALHAMBRA, CROCHET, LANCASTER, ALLANDALE, HONEYCOMB, and other styles of QUILTS in 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4, and BERTH, CRIB and CRADLE SIZES.
Also, BLANKETS from the commonest to the finest quality to be found in the market, in all the various sizes.
MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS AND FEATHERS.
ALSO IRON FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HATSTANDS, UMBRELLA-STANDS, WASHSTANDS, STORE and PIANO STOOLS, GARDEN CHAIRS and SETTEES, &c.
Buyers for hotels, boarding-houses, steamboats and public institutions, will find it to their interest to examine the goods and prices.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel, between Broadway and Centre sts.

ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES,
Comprising
PLAIN KID,
DUTCHESS 2 and 4 BUTTONS,
UNDRESS KID AND CASTOR,
ALSO,
WINTER FABRIC,
IN NEW COLORS,
SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Sole Agents for the United States.
Broadway and 10th-st.

IMPORTANT!
SUPERIOR THREE AND FOUR PLY LINEN COLLARS
At $1 50 per Dozen.
SUPERIOR DRESS SHIRTS,
$2 Each.
Gauze Under Shirts at $1.
FINE AND HEAVY HALF HOSE,
25 cents per Pair.
Everything in Men's Furnishing Goods at similar prices.
ALLEN G. FOWLER, (late Smith & Fowler,)
No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We shall offer on MONDAY, the 2d, some choice bargains in English and French BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, TAMISE CLOTHS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, CRAPE and COLORADO CLOTHS, BLACK ALPACAS, POPLIN ALPACAS; also, BLACK SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, FRENCH and ENGLISH POPLINS, &c., in endless variety. Ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.

MACKENZIE'S CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS in LYONS VELVET and CLOTH for FALL and WINTER, now open. No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 16th inst., at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
AUG. 10, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Aug. 28, 1867.
A dividend of five per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 16th of September, proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Ocean National Bank in the City of New-York. Dividends remaining unpaid at the expiration of thirty days will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. The transfer books will close on Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on Monday, the 3d day of September next.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 3.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two and one-half Per Cent. out of the net earnings of quarter ending Aug. 19, payable at the Company's Office, Tuesday, Sept. 10.
Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopened Sept. 12.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDE L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
ARAGO............H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO............H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS..$120
SECOND-CLASS..70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre. General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS..........SATURDAY, Sept. 7
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..............SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON..........SATURDAY, Sept. 21
ENGLAND, CUTTING...............SATURDAY, Sept. 28
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.
First Cabin...$250
Second Cabin...170
Steerage..85
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.
First Cabin...$300
Second Cabin...200
Steerage...100
Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with
CITY OF CORK..Sept. 7
KANGAROO...Oct. 5
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK....................WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
KANGAROO.........................WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30
From Pier No. 45 North River.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..$150
Second Cabin Passage...80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage..$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..$125
Second Cabin Passage...70
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf at Jersey City, at 9 A. M., WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
TRIPOLI.................................Wednesday, Sept. 4
ALEPPO.................................Wednesday, Sept. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin...$80 Gold.
Steerage..$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN..........................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA...........................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO................................WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE..............LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE............DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON..............SATURDAY.......Sept. 7
ETNA...............................WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........SATURDAY.......Sept. 14
EDINBURGH......................WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 18
CITY OF LONDON..............SATURDAY.......Sept. 21
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 26.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 5.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Sept. 12.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP TYBEE, Capt. DAVID CAULKINS.
In consequence of the continued prevalence of the epidemic at Galveston, the departure of this vessel has been delayed for the present; she is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will be dispatched for the above port as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28.
For freight, passage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 5.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 12.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 5,
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 12,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 53 West-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent, and lower than any other line. For Charleston, the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow Sept. 14.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class high-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 269 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 12 M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 3. 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3. 10½ A. M.
We'sday, Sept. 4. 7 A. M.	We'sday, Sept. 4. 10¼ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5. 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5. 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6. 8¾ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6. 12 M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8¼ A.M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Tuesday, 27th, at 1 P. M.	Friday, 30th, at 10 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, 31st, at 10 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, at 2 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R.R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BENEDICT'S TIME-TABLE FOR SEPTEMBER.—Every train, station, steamboat, also City Map, for 25 cents. BENEDICT BROTHERS, Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

EXPRESSES.

NOTICE TO PATRONS OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

For the better accommodation of the public,
THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY
Have established Branch Receiving Offices at the following named places in New-York City and vicinity, viz:
785 Broadway.
945 Broadway.
180 Broadway.
Corner of Hudson and Leonard streets.
96 Third-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street.
269 Third-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street.
Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth-street.
Sixth-avenue, corner of Forty-sixth street.
95 Eighth-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street.
251 Eighth-avenue, corner of Twenty-third-street.
471 Eighth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street.
758 Eighth-avenue, corner of Fifty-second-street.
414 Third-avenue, corner of Thirty-first-street.
593 Third avenue, corner of Forty-first-street.
744 Third-avenue.
Fourth-avenue, corner of Thirty-second-street.
189 Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street.
451 Sixth-avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh-street.
18 Exchange-place, Jersey City.
269 Washington-street, City Hall-square, Brooklyn.
Fulton-avenue, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn.
Fulton-avenue, corner of Washington-street, Brooklyn.
Court-street, opposite West Warren-street, Brooklyn.
21 South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh.
17 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.
372 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.
Packages left at either of these places, or orders for the transportation of packages will be promptly attended to.
As the lines of the Merchants' Union Express Company now extend to all points North, West, Northwest and Southwest, they offer superior facilities for the transmission of gold, silver, bank notes, valuable and freight packages.
Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Drafts and Accounts.
Principal office is 365 and 367 Broadway.
ELMORE P. ROSS, President,
M. B. WHITE, Acting Gen. Sup't,
JAMES D. ANDREWS, Agent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1867, IN SWEENEY'S Hotel, two Drafts of £50 sterling each, drawn by H. B. Claflin & Co. to order of M. F. McKey. Payment having been stopped the finder will please return them to the office of H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., Church and Worth sts.

LOST—7 3-10s OF JUNE ISSUE; NOS. 144,373, 144,374, 144,375; $500 each. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the same to M. F. BRANTINGHAM, No. 32 Wall-st.

STRANDED—ON THE BEACH OPPOSITE Southampton, Long Island, a quantity of PINE FLOORING PLANK. The subscriber would be glad to hear from the owner. CHARLES WHITE, Wreck-master, Southampton, L. I.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THE owner going to Europe, a very fine pair of stylish black horses, perfect double, single or to saddle; also a magnificent Clarence and Victoria, both little used, with harness, blankets, &c. Can be seen between 3 and 6 P. M. at Egbertson & Co.'s stable, No. 119 West 23d-st.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices. The immense stock at C. WITTY'S depot will now be offered at great bargains. Several second-hand carriages. Nos. 638 and 598 Broadway, near Bleecker. [illegible] harness.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 26, 1867.
The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats, (authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867,) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.
The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.
During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.
The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.
Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.
No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.
Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.
Proposals will be received till 10 o'clock on the 10th day of September 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of September, 1867: work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 2 th of September, 1867: the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trial trip had by the 15th day of January, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.
Payments will be made as follows: Seventy-five per cent. of the contract price on approval of the boat, after the trial trip, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States; provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.
Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.
A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.
Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished them at this office.
Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.
The Government reserves the right to reject any bid deemed to be unreasonable, or made by persons whose responsibility may be questioned. In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.
M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. M. S. A., Maj. of Eng's.,
In charge improvement, mouth of Miss. River.

TO CONTRACTORS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Aug. 2, 1867.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Sept. 10, 1867, for furnishing to the United States Quartermaster's Department,
6,000 bushels of good merchantable corn, or its equivalent in Oats or Barley, per month, in manner following:
3,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Gibson, C. N., monthly.
2,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Arbuckle, C. N., monthly.
500 bushels to be delivered at Harland's Ranche, monthly.
500 bushels to be delivered at North Fork, Creek Nation, monthly.
2. Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity per month the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or otherwise, and what charge, if any, will be made for the packages, and may be for the whole or any part of the quantity required, at either or all of the above-named places.
3. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties, setting forth that, in the event a contract is awarded, they will give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.
4. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids received.
5. All deliveries of grain made under any contract which may be awarded are to be subject to a rigid inspection by an officer or agent appointed on the part of the United States.
6. Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Corn, Oats or Barley," and addressed to the undersigned.
7. Payment to be made in Government funds monthly, or as soon thereafter as money shall have been received for that purpose.
Bidders are invited and earnestly requested to be present at the opening.
A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Dist. I. T.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, Sept. 6, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York, as follows, viz.:
50,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO.
To be packed in boxes, each to contain twenty-one (21) pounds net weight, and each plug to weigh full one-half (½) pound. The boxes to be packed in cases, eight (8) to a case, to be strapped with iron.
The tobacco must be fully equal in quality and style of manufacture to sample at this office, and be delivered by Oct. 25, 1867. Samples of the kinds of packages required may also be seen at this office. It must only be manufactured in clear weather, and will be inspected in the leaf during manufacture and when offered for delivery.
Samples of the Tobacco it is proposed to furnish must be sent with the proposals and referred to therein. Privilege to increase the quantity by 50,000 pounds or less, if desired—notice of any increase to be given by Sept. 20, 1867.
It is desirable that the price of the Tobacco be stated in *whole* cents only.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package.
Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-Gen., A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 9th of September next, for furnishing, by contract, the following-named musical instruments, viz.:
4 "E" flat Cornets, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "B" flat Cornets, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "E" flat Tenors, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "B" flat Tenors, with mouth-pieces and racks.
1 "B" flat Baritone, with mouth-piece and rack.
1 "B" flat Bass, with mouth-pieces and racks.
2 "E" flat Tubas, with mouth-pieces and racks.
2 "E" flat Tubas, (large,) with mouth-pieces and racks.
1 Tenor Drum, complete, with sling and sticks.
1 Bass Drum, complete, with stick.
1 pair Cymbals.
2 Extra heads for Bass Drum.
2 Batter heads, 2 Snare heads, 2 Extra hoops, } for Tenor Drum.
The above-named instruments to be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose for which they are intended.
Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.
Further information can be had at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.
Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Musical Instrumen s," and addressed to
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:
Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Scull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.
Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck.
The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."
R. O. TYLER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster, Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.
THOMAS CORNELL, President.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

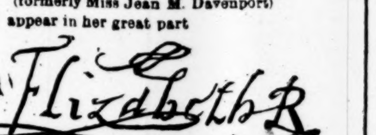
MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, Tiling, &c., at the warerooms of A. D. M. HOLBY, Nos. 372 and 374 Greenwich-st., including the largest assortment of fine statuary marble, Renaissant, Romanesque and other styles of drawing-room and Brocatella, Belgium and Pyrenees inlaid dining-room mantels in this City, offered at reduced prices, the subscriber retiring from the business.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 151 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, the largest manufactory of mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.

T. B. PUGH..........................Lessee and Manager
NIGHTLY THRONGED WITH BEAUTY AND FASHION.
THIRD WEEK.
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
(formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport)
who will appear in her great part



(Fac simile of the signature of Queen Elizabeth to the Death Warrant of Mary Stuart.)
In the English version of Giacometti's Tragedy of
ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR....as........EARL OF ESSEX
and an
ADMIRABLE COMPANY.
The Box offices at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway, W. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Rullmann's, No. 112 Broadway, and the French Theatre, open every day at 9 o'clock A. M., where seats may be secured
FIVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MRS. LANDER.
A POSITIVE TRIUMPH,
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE,
THIS EVENING.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

MRS. LANDER.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
THIS EVENING,
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

MRS. LANDER
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE
THIS EVENING.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
THE QUEEN OF THE SEASON.

MRS. LANDER.
ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND.
In order to accommodate the patrons of the French Theatre omnibuses will run every five minutes from the corner of Union-square and Broadway to the theatre, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE, TWENTY-fourth-street, corner of Fifth-avenue and Broadway. Manager, C. H. Garland. Triumphant success of the great Burlesque and Comedy Company.
On TUESDAY EVENING, September 3, will be presented the burlesque extravaganza of
CINDERELLA;
Or, the Lover, the Lackey and the Little Glass Slipper.
CLORINDA..................Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL
CINDERELLA....................Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN
Dandini, Miss Miffie Sackett; Prince, Mrs. M. W. Leffingwell; Thisbe, Miss M. Maddern; Fairy Queen, Miss Alice Vane; Baron, Mr. E. A. Eberle: Theadora, Miss Lina Edwin; Alidori, Mr. Sol Smith; Buttoni, Mr. M. B. Pike.
ORCHESTRA..........Leader..........Mons. N. GILLES
To conclude with the laughable piece of nonsense entitled
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
Romeo Jaffier Jenkins..............Mr. M. W. Leffingwell
Matilda Jane Chummy..................Mrs. Sedley Brown
Other characters by the Company.
Prices of Admission—Parquette, 75c.; reserved seats in parquette, $1; orchestra chairs, $1 50; family circle, 50 cents.
Box-office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANDY PAT—GREAT IRISH SONG AND dance, 35c.; Pretty Little Sarah, 35c.; Schottisch, 20c.; Juliana Phebiana Constantina Brown, 35c.; for violin, 15c. each. Mailed free. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, and No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
The piers of the City and Hudson River by starlight. Dance and eccentric musical medley by "The Lost Tribes." NEW-YORK THEATRE.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.
FIRST FALL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
At their store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M., when they will offer a large and varied assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
comprising almost every style and quality.

B. H. KERR, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Front and Duval sts., Key West, the prize steamer PEARL and machinery, as she lies on a bank, about two miles from the harbor of Key West.
Also, the tackle, apparel and equipment of said vessel.
The PEARL is a Clyde-built side-wheel iron steamer, 182 feet long, 19 feet 6 inches beam, 168 tons, gross; 72 tons net British measurement; has double inclined low-pressure engines, two cylinders each, 40 inches in diameter, 50 inch stroke, 120 horse power; two tubular boilers, shaft 9¾ inches in diameter; wheels 14 feet—patent feathering buckets. G. D. ALLEN,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.
KEY WEST, Aug. 14, 1867.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.
CHOICE OLD CALIFORNIA WINES.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.;
SALE OF CHOICE CALIFORNIA WINES,
comprising cases of wine and brandy bitters, 60 cases white wine, 104 cases of champagne in quarts and pints, 327 gallons fine old port wine, 155 gallons raspberry wine, all of which will be found of fine quality and a genuine article, and from Hoadley's vineyard, California.
Also, barrels old Bourbon, puncheon old Jamaica and Scotch whisky, pipes old Holland gin, pale sherry and Otard brandy, jugs old gin, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY J. R. MINTURN,
THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins,
50 bags Brazil Nuts,
7 barrels Dried Peaches.
18 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
319 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing ex *United Kingdom.*
50 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
70 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.
70 cases fresh Naples Lemons.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Raven, Bacon & Co.; parlor suites in crimson and green reps; black walnut bedroom suites; marble tops, pier and mantel mirrors, library book-cases, dressing bureaus, washstands, lounges, hat-racks, enameled cottage suites, book-cases and secretaries, cane chairs, rockers, Brussels and ingrain carpets, refrigerators, bed and bedding, cooking stoves, kitchen furniture, &c.
Also, five fine black walnut showcases, silver mounted.
Also, office desks, stoves, railing, chairs, &c.
Also, at 1 o'clock, the remaining portion of choice water-color drawings, by the eminent English artist, Wm. Kennan.
Also, an assortment of coral and fine gold jewelry.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the year 1863 and for regular rents for Croton water for the year 1862, will take place at auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published once a week in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.

No. 3 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1867.
I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, on TUESDAY, the 3d of September proximo, at 11 A. M., six draught horses. For further information apply at this office, or at office on the works. Terms of sale, cash.
Q. A. GILLMORE, Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. A., Major of Engineers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL, situate in William-st., between Van Brunt and Congress sts., South Brooklyn, containing seven full sets of the most improved machinery. Apply to the undersigned, at the factory, or to JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, No. 155 Broadway, New-York. Parties will be accompanied to the property every Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 3 o'clock. JOHN GEORGE PERZEL.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED with this amount, in a new enterprise, endorsed by Hon. S. S. Randall, Prof. Agassiz, and other eminent scholars; best of references given and required. Address BANK NOTES, Box No. 25,754 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A GENTS' FURNISHING AND hosiery store; one of the best stands in the City, having been established 22 years, the proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—A HOOP SKIRT BRAIDING FACTORY, about 100 machines, with everything requisite to the business in perfect order; rent low; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AT A BARGAIN—A WEEKLY PAPER OF this City, established several years, and having a large advertising patronage. Call at or address The Real Estate Agency, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.
THE FIRM OF JAMES A. CLARK & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES A. CLARK.
STEPHEN A. CLARK.
HENRY W. CLARK.
The affairs of the above firm will be settled by JAMES A. CLARK and HENRY W. CLARK, who will continue the business as heretofore, at No. 742 Broadway, under the firm of JAMES A. CLARK & SON.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 119 FULTON STREETS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
MR. G. L. FOX,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
THE MYSTIC CAVE; OR, THE ENCHANTED HORN.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of
FOLLY AS IT FLIES; OR, LOVE IN A VILLAGE.
Just arrived, and now on exhibition,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF TROPICAL FISH.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
ISAAC W. SPRAGUE, THE LIVING SKELETON,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, SEPT. 9, OPENING OF THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—728 BROADWAY.
FOURTH WEEK
of Mr. Augustine Daly's picturesque drama,

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

with Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss BLANCHE GREY, Mrs. SKERRETT, Mrs. WRIGHT, Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, Jr., in the leading parts.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. Seats secured in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..............WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3,
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
MR. WALLACK
having purchased from the author, Mr. T. W. Robertson, the sole right of production in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn of his last great success, the comedy of
"CASTE,"
he has much pleasure in announcing its three first representations in this country, as above on the evenings of
MONDAY, SEPT. 2,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 3,
and WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.
The piece will be presented with appropriate scenery, costumes and appointments, and the parts will be sustained by the principal members of
Mr. WALLACK'S COMPANY.
On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 2, 3 and 4, 1867, will be presented, for the first time in this country, Mr. W. T. Robertson's successful comedy of
"CASTE,"
with the following excellent company:
Marchioness de St. Maur.............................Mrs. Vernon.
Polly Eccles...Miss Mary Gannon.
Esther Eccles..Mrs. Clara Jennings.
Hon. George D'Alroy.................................Mr. J. B. Polk.
Capt. Hawtree...Mr. B. T. Ringgold.
Eccles..Mr. J. H. Stoddart.
Sam Gerridge..Mr. Charles Hale.
Leader of the Orchestra.............................Mr. Mollenhauer.
Price of admission, 75c.; reserved seats, $1; family circle, 30c.
Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
BOX OFFICE OPEN.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT
Has been witnessed and pronounced by thousands to be the most interesting, exciting and truthful drama of the times. Will be played EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

MASON & THOMAS
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NO. 129 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
To afford the advantages of a thorough musical education IN ALL BRANCHES, at a moderate cost, WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS have established A CONSERVATORY. The first session to commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16.
The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect.
Class books now open. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned.
MASON & THOMAS.
Conservatory Office, No. 129 Fifth-av., New-York.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.
The new and large organ built for St. Mark's Church, Grand Rapids, Mich., by Messrs. J. H. & C. S. Odell, containing their celebrated pneumatic compositions, (patented,) will be exhibited at the manufactory, No. 165 7th-av., THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock. Several eminent organists will perform. The musical public are invited to attend.

LECTURE COMMITTEES, 1867-8.
Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF commences his READING at Hartford, Nov. 12. He has a new subject, the COMEDIES OF MOLIERE, in an English dress, with readings from five comedies on the same evening. Mr. VANDENHOFF'S Summer address is Wells, Me.

NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY, 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 30TH-ST.—The above establishment is now open daily for the use of ladies and gentlemen. For circulars and other particulars, apply at the Academy.
GOLDBERG & REHWOLDT, Proprietors.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.—SEASON, 1867-1868. THEATRE FRANCAIS. Sole Lessee and Director—J. GRAU. Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 16. Full particulars in future advertisement.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Tombs Police Court—one of the most novel and amusing trial scenes ever realized. EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOM, NO. 845 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE,
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD
BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, H. GOLDSMITH,
Vice-President. Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

A YOUNG MAN, A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER of music, particularly on the piano-forte, wants a home in a respectable family where he can give lessons for his board and lodging. The best reference in regard to his ability as a musician and character will be given by addressing a note under J. H., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

JENNYS & SON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Nos 233 and 235 East 21st-st. For great power, purity and sweetness of tone, elegance of finish, the instruments of this firm are in the very foremost rank, yet in price are the most reasonable.

A SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED ORGANIST and conductor of choir and Sabbath-school music desires a situation, in or near New-York City. Address H. K., care of O. R. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOMS.—Pianos, $275 to $800; Melodeons, $67 to $500. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway,
Second door above 25th-st.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANO-FORTES.—FIFTEEN SECOND-HAND Piano-Fortes of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD SOPRANO FOR A QUARTETTE choir, one hour's ride in the country. Send address and reference to Box 3,459 New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE.—GREVE BROTHERS, UPholstery—first class work at greatly reduced prices, No. 259 Bowery, near 4th-st. All goods warranted.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
JAMES E. HAYES..Manager
GEORGE L. FOX..Stage Manager
CLIFTON W. TAYLEURE..........................Business Manager
OPENING NIGHT............MONDAY, SEPT. 9,
UNDER
THE NEW MANAGEMENT.
During the recess the theatre will be repainted, recarpeted, newly upholstered and thoroughly renovated in every department. The stage will be extensively rebuilt, and its machinery and scenic surroundings generally renewed and improved. In short, no effort will be spared which could tend to confirm or extend the established prestige of this standard theatre as the most elegant and convenient of American resorts.
THE NEW SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY, Sept. 9, will be inaugurated by
THE MASTER COMEDIAN OF THE AGE,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
with his faultless personation of
RIP { VAN WINKLE, VAN WINKLE, VAN WINKLE.
in the brilliant adaptation
By DION BOUCICAULT,
of Washington Irving's great
LEGEND OF "RIP VAN WINKLE."
RIP VAN WINKLE..........................Mr. JEFFERSON
supported by an efficient company of
WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS,
including among its principal members
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, OWEN MARLOWE,
J. J. WALLACE, T. HIND,
HARRY WALL, GEORGE L. FOX.
Miss BESSIE FOOTE (from the English theatres; her first appearance.)
Mrs. A. HILD,
Miss BELLA WALLACE,
Miss ALICE HARRISON and others.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
C. W. TAYLEURE......................................Director
MR AND MRS. FLORENCE IN CASTE.
The public are invited to a comparison of the two performances of
T. W. ROBERTSON'S COMEDY OF CASTE
by the competing company of Mr. Wallack and the company which
FIRST PRODUCED IT IN AMERICA,
and which will have the honor of performing it in Brooklyn
ON THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

	Wallack's Cast.	Original Cast.
D'Alroy	J. B. Polk	W. J. Florence
Hawtree	Ringgold	Owen Marlowe
Gerridge	Hale	E. Lamb
Eccles	Stoddart	Davidge
Polly	Miss Gannon	Mrs. W. J. Florence
Esther	Mrs. Jennings	Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Marquise	Mrs. Vernon	Mrs. G. H. Gilbert

BOX SHEET OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE at the NEW-YORK THEATRE.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
LOTTA,
and
FIFTH WEEK
of her
ENGAGEMENT.
THIRD WEEK
and
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of Mr. Brougham's Drama of
LITTLE NELL
and
THE MARCHIONESS,
in which characters
LOTTA
has achieved a
GREAT TRIUMPH.
This Drama will be presented every evening. Incidental to the piece a vivid picture of
AN ENGLISH FAIR.

WALLACK'S
The ladies and gentlemen engaged in this Theatre for the coming Fall and Winter season are requested to meet on the stage at 11 o'clock on THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 5, 1867.
JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 75 cents.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 3,
EDWIN FORREST. EDWIN FORREST.
VIRGINIUS.
EDWIN FORREST..........as..........VIRGINIUS
Virginia, Miss Lillie; Icilius, Barton Hill.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY REGULAR FAMILY MATINEE AT 1½.
SATURDAY, benefit of Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
NO. 514 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
AN EMPHATIC SUCCESS.
Second week of this beautiful Temple.
The Metropolitan Sensation,
Imitated but not equaled.
ENTIRE CHANGE THIS WEEK.
Ben Cotton and Sam Sharpley's Minstrels in new Songs and some more new Jokes.
Charley White's Sketch,
STATE SECRETS.
New Ballads, by the Queen of Song,
MISS EVA BRENT.
La Tarrantella, by the Carron Sisters.
Niagara Leap and Japanese act,
by the great BUISLAYS.
Le Maitre Du Dance and the Milliners, by the Carron Family and Mlle. Devere.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
The great railroad scene—a wondrous stage effect. EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNST.............................PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 3 AT 7½.
1. Overture—"Le Roi d'Yvetot".................................Adam
2. Waltz—"Rendezvous"...Gounod
3. Polka Mazurka—"Stiefmuetterchen" (new) Polka—"Maifust" (new)...Strauss
4. Grand Selection—"Lurline".....................................Wallace
5. Overture—"Midsummer Night's Dream"...................Mendelssohn
6. Traeumerie—(By request).......................................Schumann
7. Scherzo from the Symphony in C...............................Schubert
8. Finale from the 5th Symphony..................................Beethoven
9. Overture—"Oberon"..Weber
10. Entr'Acte—"Colombe"..Gounod
11. Waltz—"Spiralen"..Strauss
12. Galop—"German Fire Department"..........................Stasny
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
Orders are now received for Concerts, Balls, Parties, Commencements, &c., for any number of instrumentalists. Office No. 806 Broadway.
F. I. EBEN, Business Manager.

SCOTTISH GAMES.
THE
ELEVENTH ANNUAL GAMES
of the
NEW-YORK
CALEDONIAN CLUB
will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.
Robertson's celebrated Bands and Pipers of the Club will furnish the music on the occasion.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS,
to be had only at the gate on the day of the games.
Programme of games in future notice.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 116 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution are available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, } Musical
A. F. LEJEAL, } Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases.
HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Call on or address Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Advice at all hours free of charge.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and consultation gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 3. Author of "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," $1 50.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Insurance Company Bond Robbery.

The investigation into the charges connected with the Royal Insurance Company bond robbery, was continued before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs yesterday.

With reference to the answer concerning a telegram given by the witness last Saturday, the Justice stated that he would allow the original minutes of the clerk to stand, and the counsel for the prosecution could if he chose add explanatory answers.

The cross-examination of Mrs. GRIFFIN was then resumed. She said: Mr. Noble was from home at the time the two fires occurred of which I have spoken; do not think he was at Elmira; think I received from Mr. Tierney $1,500 will not be positive; the money was for my husband; it was on one of my visits to the City, believe the second one; could not say if it was from the sale of the alleged stolen bonds; do not know as any one saw him give it to me; it occurred in Mr. Noble's house, in the dining-room, I think; he said Noble requested him to give it to me; don't know where Noble was at the time, and forget if I asked him concerning it; I carried the $1,500 to my husband; do not know what he did with it; do not remember of seeing the whole of it after I gave it to him; do not know whether it was a part of that or not he gave me to pay my expenses; think I have written once or twice to Tierney during my stay in Montreal; don't recollect the time; my husband told me to write to him; my husband dictated a part of the letter; have forgotten if Frank Tierney dictated a part: think I brought a letter from Montreal, but do not remember if it was addressed to Noble or Tierney; the same persons dictated that letter I think; have forgotten to whom I gave it; on my third visit to the City I don't seem to remember of having any conversation with Noble; don't seem to remember of speaking with him at all; at the time of my second visit from Montreal Noble said it was a smart letter my husband had sent or written; said that he might rot in prison for all he could help; he had done his best; I told him he must not blame me for what I had done, as I could not help it; that I was obliged to do it; he said he did not blame me; think it was on that visit he said the Royal Insurance Company had sent a private message to him; on my first visit he said my husband had told him he wanted him to settle with the Insurance Company, and that he would do as my husband desired; Tierney went to Canada with me; did not give the bonds to him that he carried back to the Insurance Company; don't think Noble would have given them up so easily as that; have no knowledge of bringing bonds from Canada at any time of the three visits; when my husband was in prison in Canada I did not come to this City to invite Mr. Noble to go to Canada with the intention of having him imprisoned also; I have not understood that my visits to this City were advised by counsel; when Noble made use to me of the expression that "Mr. Griffin and Mr. Knapp might rot in prison, for all that he would do," I was feeling badly and do not remember how I felt toward Noble; have felt unfriendly toward Noble at all times since then; Noble said that he was afraid to go to the Insurance Company with the bonds himself; that he had to keep as quiet as possible for fear of being implicated; Tierney did not seem to be afraid; don't know if Tierney was a personal friend of Griffin; saw him first when I first went to Noble's; saw the bag I have spoken of on the first or second visit; saw it twice; it was in Mrs. Noble's sleeping-room, which he used as a sitting-room; in a middle room on the second floor; Mrs. Noble carried it on her right side, under her skirts; could not see how it was fastened; did not try to see; could not say it it was fastened by a pin or a string; it was little over a quarter of a yard from the ground when she stood up; think it was a little below the knee when she stood up, and under her hoop; could not tell how weighty it was; I merely touched it with my hand; think it would have struck against her person when she walked; it would have been very unpleasant for me to carry; she was not just then very active about the house, neither was she as a general thing, according to my knowledge; don't remember if the papers in the bag were standing up straight or lying on their side; don't know if they were crushed; I did not open the bag; don't recollect how long it was after I got back from Canada before Griffin was discharged from prison; don't know if Griffin took papers of his discharge; the first place he went to after his discharge was to the house where I was stopping, at Mrs. Grema's; Knapp got out at the same time and went to the same place; Griffin staid there till the next day, under the name of Griffin; when he left there I think he went to Elmira; don't remember how long he staid there; I went home to my father's from there: have forgotten whether it was in Elmira or Binghamton when I next saw Griffin; do not know of Griffin or Knapp going to Albany after their discharge from prison; think I went to Albany with Griffin; think he went from Montreal to Albany, thence to Elmira; stopped at Stanwix Hall in Albany; don't recollect under what name; Mr. Knapp went with my husband; Mrs. Knapp remained at the hotel with me; Knapp and Griffin said they were going to Elmira; they left Albany on the next train after their arrival.

After cross-examining the witness on other points relative to the testimony given in her direct examination, the proceedings were adjourned till 10:30 o'clock Wednesday.

THE GREAT GOLD CASE.

All that Glitters is Not Gold—No Offer to Sell Proven, and the Prisoners Discharged.

The TIMES of yesterday detailed at length the operations of four Spaniards and one Mexican, who were endeavoring to dispose of a quantity of metal bars which they represented to be Mexican gold, and insinuated through one of their number that it had been stolen from Mexico. The report of yesterday also stated the arrest of the five men by Sergt. O'BRIEN and Officers CLINTON and WOODS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and their production on Sunday before Justice KIVLIN, acting at Jefferson Market Police Court, who remanded them to the Station-house until yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

During yesterday morning Sergt. O'BRIEN continued his investigation into the nature of the metal he had captured, and by dint of considerable detective skill, not only became satisfied on that point, but also found where and under what circumstances it had been manufactured. After a silence as long continued as it was profound and provoking, two of the men at last admitted not only that the metal was bogus, but, in response to some of those persuasive powers with which a Metropolitan detective is gifted, they offered to show where the metal that glitters, and yet is not gold, was made. The offer was accepted, and Officer CLINTON accompanied the men on the mission. They came to a halt at the brass founding establishment of JAMES GALLAGHER, No. 87 Centre-street, near Leonard-street, and an inspection of the books showed that some time ago some Spaniards called and desired an amalgam of copper, zinc and lead, according to a formula they presented, to be made into bars, for which they furnished the pattern. They were very particular in their instructions, and the founder, though marveling at their nicety and wondering to what use they could put the compound in that queer shape, finished the job at last to their satisfaction, and they carried the stuff away. When the metal left the founder's hands it was a dull brown color, and presented none of the appearance of gold. Where and how it put on the garb of false pretence, and took the semblance of the precious metal, is a secret our detectives have not yet been able to penetrate, and is a subject upon which the prisoners are reticent to the degree of dullness.

On yesterday afternoon the prisoners were brought before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the story as related in the TIMES of yesterday was told him by Sergeant O'BRIEN, Officer CLINTON, and Mr. PACKER. The man GONZALES had failed to make his appearance, and Officer CLINTON went off to find him, the prisoners meantime being remanded to the cage. It was apparent, however, as was intimated in the report of yesterday, that legally there was no case against them. They had managed the affair with considerable cunning, and by persistently refusing to show the metal, they have defeated the officers in their attempt to fully entangle them. Neither GONZALES nor O'BRIEN, nor PACKER, can swear that the bogus metal found in their possession was that the sale of which they were endeavoring to negotiate, and its mere possession being no offence at law, they have escaped.

At a late hour in the afternoon, Officer CLINTON returned to Court, and reported that he had been unable to find GONZALES, and the officers being willing to admit that he had never seen the metal, Justice LEDWITH ordered that the prisoners ERIQUE FERNANDEZ, MANUEL BRODRICK, MANUEL MONTES, PLACIDO GRACIO, and MANUEL PARIS, be discharged, and their counsel inquiring "What about our gold?" the base metal was surrendered to them.

The man MANUEL PARIS did not leave the Court-room with his comrades, being held by the officers upon the charge of stabbing one PHILIP DERLET, on the 22d of June, 1866, in this City; PARIS, it is claimed, having been admitted to bail, forfeited his bond by non-appearance, and the Police have never since been able to find him.

Board of Audit.

The Board of Audit met yesterday noon at the rooms No. 19 Chatham-street. A number of petty claims were heard and the papers in relation thereto ordered on file, judgment being reserved. The claim of the widow of J. B. AULD, that an appropriation made her on account of services done by her husband be paid, and which was passed over at the last meeting of the Board, was reconsidered and decision reserved.

ALANCON B. NASH, counsel for a soldier named STEPHEN D. UNDERWOOD, put in a claim for $50, being the additional bounty to volunteers enlisting in this City after the ordinance of Sept. 2, 1862. Counsel read the ordinance providing for this additional bounty, the Mayor's proclamation following it, the affidavit of the soldier, now in Illinois, and several other documents bearing on the case, and in conclusion addressed the Board at some length on the merits of his case. At the close of these preliminary details it was found that counsel for the claimant and affiant had no evidence to show that the bounty of $50 now claimed had not been paid. To enable him to obtain this, if possible, further hearing of the case was postponed.

D. W. CLARKE, a clerk in one of the City Law Courts, claimed $1,000 for services performed by him for the Court to which he is attached—services over and above his regular duties. It appeared that when he received the appointment to his clerkship, the Books of the Court were much in arrear, owing to the illness of his predecessor. He sat up nightly to get the books in order, writing in over 200 orders of the Court, and many pages of minutes, and also writing up the roll of attorneys. The Board ordered that the books be produced to show the amount of labor actually done. Claimant admitted that the books were now two hundred orders behind, owing to the extra labor. Counsel for the Corporation suggested that this would place Mr. CLARK's follower, in case the gentleman should be removed, in a somewhat similar position to his, and might entail a like demand for extra services. The books will be exhibited to-day.

JAMES J. BEVINS, lately employed by the Street Commissioner, claims three months' salary due him. He was removed from office at the expiration of last year; there was then three months' salary due him, but on application he found that there was no appropriation out of which he could be paid. He had received no warrants or certificates. It was not the custom to give certificates or warrants when there was no money. Claimant was ordered to produce an acknowledgment of the indebtedness on the part of the Street Commissioner.

The other cases were of trifling importance. The Board will meet to-day at noon and hear claims 23 to 35 inclusive, and if these do not occupy the Court for a long time, they will hear other cases in which the claimants are quite ready for a hearing.

Mass Meeting of Butchers and Drovers.

Yesterday afternoon, pursuant to a call to that effect, a mass meeting of Butchers and Drovers was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms in the Bowery. The attendance was quite large and the expressions of indignation before the commencement of proceedings was general against what is claimed to be the late arbitrary action of the Superintendent of Police in prohibiting the driving of cattle and the slaughtering of same below Fortieth-street.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. JACOB HEISTER, who explained the object of the meeting to be "to take action against the tyrannical measures taken by the Superintendent of Police tending to destroy the butcher business in the City of New-York."

Mr. WILLIAM LALOR being called to the Chair, stated that by the late order of the Police Superintendent, they were prohibited from driving cattle through the streets south of Fortieth-street, at any hour of the day or night, and from using their slaughter-houses south of that street, where by far the greater number of them are situated. He had seen Mr. SCHULTZ, President of the Board of Health, upon this subject, and had explained to him that this action of the Police would create a complete revolution in their business, and place them in a most difficult position. He told him that the Butcher's Hide and Slaughtering Association were about to build extensively for slaughtering purposes at the foot of Forty-fourth-street, East River, and that the buildings would be completed in three months, and he requested that the action of the order be suspended until after that time. He further explained to him how impossible it would be to carry on their business without great personal and public disadvantage, if driven away without timely notice from their places of business below Fortieth-street, and further, that as the hot weather was now over there was no good reason why they should not have the necessary time given them to prepare for this change. President SCHULTZ refused to lay the matter before the Board, but this conduct on his part was easily understood. He was well known as a large hide and leather dealer—perhaps the largest in the city—and it was his interest to throw every obstacle in the way of the Association tending to benefit himself. He was determined if he could not break down the Hide and Leather Association by fair means he would by foul. He suggested that a place at One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Sixth-streets might be had for their slaughtering purposes, a place in which he himself is interested, but he (Mr. LALOR) for one would prefer giving up his business entirely to moving to that place, or any other so remote from the great centre of the City. If we are to be driven away in this fashion, we shall not be the only sufferers; for the nearer the slaughtering houses to the retailer, the better for the consumer. The food must be materially injured by frequent handling, by carting to a distance, or by bringing it down the river in barges more or less exposed to the weather. Not only will it be much injured in quality, but the price must be materially enhanced to cover this extra labor. These points at least deserve consideration, and the public will recognize that their interest in this matter is ours. President SCHULTZ himself has stated that a slaughter-house might be so conducted in Broadway as to be inoffensive in every particular. If then there be grounds of complaint against any particular places let them be made, let the parties be fined if their yards are not kept strictly in order, and if persistent in their uncleanliness let their places be closed, that no good citizens will object to, but we do object to and protest against this violation of our rights, this harsh and unjust interference with our business, and we call for the support of the trade in particular and citizens in general until this question is fairly decided, whether or not such arbitrary action as this complained is just and legal.

Hon. THOS. J. CREAMER, said that he came by invitation to counsel with them as to their rights, and to those of these phenomena of modern legislation—commissions—institutions which were handling the rights of the people as if they were playthings. Mr. CREAMER, at considerable length, denounced the conduct of the Board of Health, expressed in the late orders of the Superintendent of Police, and charged members of the Commission with having selfish purposes in view, to be benefited by this injurious treatment of the butchers. He said that the only way to have their rights respected was to organize, bring the matter before the proper Courts, and expose the selfish purposes of this Commission. He had called upon President SCHULTZ to know upon what authority this order was promulgated, but could obtain no decided answer.

The Chairman said he wished to relate a little occurrence of late date touching the conduct of the Commission of which Mr. SCHULTZ was Chairman. He waited upon Mr. SCHULTZ and remonstrated with him, as he had before stated, and he took the liberty of saying that he thought that as this matter involved certain rights of citizens never before interfered with the case was one for a jury of citizens. Mr. SCHULTZ, in reply, said: "Pshaw for your jury; we want no jury trial." This spoke volumes, and it was at the same time a warning to them; it was time to learn definitely how far these men could carry their arbitrary work. Let them move their slaughter-houses to-morrow, if it were possible, north of Fortieth-street; let them expend hundreds of thousands of dollars in the erection of buildings; if this Commission be in the right now in assuming this power what is to hinder them issuing another *ukase* a week or a month hence sending them north of One Hundredth-street? No; this has gone far enough, and we must have our rights defined and theirs clearly and unmistakably.

A Committee of five, Messrs. MARSHALL, JOHNSON, LEMAN, SCHUSTER and HEISTER, was then appointed to collect funds, employ counsel and defend the rights of the butchers and drovers of New-York, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

The O'Brien Murder Case—The Prisoner Before Justice Barbour on Certiorari.

Our readers will remember that on the 3d of July last, a man named THOMAS KEALY, was arrested, charged with the murder of Col. HENRY F. O'BRIEN during the riots of July, 1863. When the arrest was made the TIMES published the evidence of EDWARD KILPATRICK and the other witnesses in full, and upon this evidence Justice RICHARD KELLY, sitting at the Fourth District Police Court, committed KEALY for an examination. This examination has never occurred, owing, it is alleged, to the inability of the District-Attorney to attend and conduct the case in behalf of the people. Meantime KEALY has remained in close confinement at the Fourth District prison, his case not being sent to the Grand Jury, owing to the fact that he had not been fully committed. Justice KELLY has always professed himself ready to proceed with the case at any time when he should not be required to act as prosecutor as well as magistrate; but that time, in his opinion never having arrived, KEALY has remained in jail, and his case appeared to be doomed to remain an indefinite time in the preliminary stages.

Under these circumstances the intervention of another tribunal was invoked, and on Friday last Justice BARBOUR, of the Superior Court, issued a writ of *certiorari* in KEALY's behalf, returnable on yesterday. This writ being served upon Justice KELLY, that magistrate, notwithstanding that it was addressed to an unknown person, Justice WM. KELLY, in his anxiety to have the case disposed of, waived the informality and surrendered the prisoner, together with the record in his case. This record shows by the testimony of Dr. RANNEY, one of the Coroners of the City, that an inquest was held on the 15th of July, 1863, over the dead body of HENRY F. O'BRIEN, and that the verdict of the jury was that the deceased had come to his death by reason of wounds received in the riot in Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue on the previous day. The testimony of EDWARD KILPATRICK, also a part of the record, shows that the prisoner THOMAS KEALY was one of the persons immediately engaged in the murder, the witness, KILPATRICK, stating that he was an eye-witness of the whole affair; that KEALY was then, and before that date, well known to him, and detailing with great particularity the circumstances connected with the killing of Col. O'BRIEN, and the acts which the prisoner KEALY performed in furtherance of the murder. From the affidavit of KILPATRICK it appears that KEALY and another person not identified were the actual murderers of the unfortunate O'BRIEN. The return made by Justice KELLY to the *certiorari* will be considered by Judge BARBOUR to-day, it having been postponed by Judge McCUNN yesterday in order that the Judge who granted the writ might continue his cognizance of the case.

Carmansville Water Tower.

The work on the water tower to be erected at Carmansville, for the purpose of supplying the surrounding district with water, will not be commenced immediately. A motion for an injunction restraining the Croton Board from opening the bids for the work, was made early in the Summer, in the Supreme Court, and will probably be argued on appeal, in October. Meantime the work remains *in statu quo*. The tower is to be near the northeast corner of the reservoir, and its foundation will be 205 feet above low water. The height of the tower will be 175 feet 10 inches; the diameter of the base will be 26 feet 6 inches, and that of the main shaft 25 feet. The other works for raising the water in the tower, storing and distributing it, are now in progress. It will be more than a year before the whole are completed.

Street Cleaning Commission.

The Street Cleaning Commission met at 12 M. yesterday at the Mayor's office, the Mayor presiding.

A letter was received from the contractor, inclosing a notice from CEPHAS BRAINARD, Attorney to the Commission, charged with creating a public market, notifying him to quit the premises between East Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Avenue C and the East River before the 10th inst., and stating that a compliance with this order would stop his (the contractor's) work in that locality. It was referred to the Comptroller.

A number of orders were made directing the repair of certain dumping boards along the East and North Rivers.

It was directed that the usual monthly installment be paid to the contractor, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, the President, Mr. BRINKMAN, in the chair.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. MURRAY, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Hudson River Railroad Company be directed to discontinue forthwith the practice of retaining cars loaded with cattle and swine upon the track and turnout of its road on the Eleventh-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets.

Mr. MURRAY stated that for the last week the Company had left from thirty to fifty cars, loaded with hogs, standing on the track, which was a nuisance to the neighborhood and prejudicial to the public health.

A communication was received from the Mayor apprising the Board that he would, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, present the colors, prepared by order of the Common Council, to the 55th Regiment N. Y. V., (Garde Lafayette,) in front of the City Hall. The Mayor invited the Board to participate in the ceremonies.

The Mayor also announced his veto of the resolution, authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend its tracks into Sixty-third-street, from First to the Third-avenue. The Mayor declared the resolution a violation of the law of the Legislature prohibiting the construction of railroad tracks anywhere in this City without the authority of the Legislature.

The Board adjourned to next Monday, 2 P. M.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF GLASS.

Officer WILKINSON, of the City Hall Police, arrested SAMUEL S. COHEN yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. It appears from the examination in the case that COHEN was formerly in the employ of SOLOMON B. ULLMANN, No. 19 Barclay-street, and in that capacity delivered fifteen boxes of window-glass, valued at $55, to the carman employed at the store, and afterward obtained possession of the goods and disposed of the same for his own benefit. As the prisoner confessed his guilt, the magistrate locked him up for trial. He is a native of London, England, and 21 years of age.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

JAMES HARRISON, of No. 24 Oak-street, appeared in Court yesterday afternoon, and made complaint against PATRICK SULLIVAN, of No. 488 Pearl-street, for felonious assault, alleging that his assailant had stabbed him in the back with a knife. The magistrate remanded SULLIVAN, who had been arrested by Officer LEAYCRAFT, of the Court Squad, for trial. He is 19 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

THE MOONEY CONSPIRACY.

JOHN and JOSEPH MOONEY, the two brothers arrested on Saturday, on board the steamer *City of Antwerp*, on a charge of a conspiracy to defraud Messrs. H. B. CLAFLIN & Co. out of $4,000, were brought up before Justice HOGAN yesterday for examination. Counsel for the prosecution stated that he had to withdraw the criminal charge against the prisoners, so they were discharged. A civil action has been entered in the Supreme Court against JOHN MOONEY, on a complaint made by a citizen of Alleghany City.

AN OWNER WANTED.

Just before the Court closed, one of the officers on duty handed the magistrate $40 in greenbacks, which had been found in the Court-room by a citizen. Justice DOWLING retains the money, and the owner of the same is requested to call and prove his right to receive it.

JEFFERSON MARKET—KIVLIN, ACTING JUSTICE.

A SUNDAY HARVEST IN EXCISE CASES.

In the Twenty-eighth Precinct it resulted in the following brace of weeds being cut down at the roots:

Officer FARRELL, in the saloon of CHRISTIAN DAUNER, 506 Greenwich-street, saw a man undergo the dangerous experiment of drinking a glass of whisky.

Officer GODFREY called on HERMAN SCHROEDER, 259 Spring-street, and in a back room off the grocery, saw the said SCHROEDER furnish three men who were in the room the gross number of three glasses of ale or beer.

The Eighth Precinct, more fortunate than its neighbor, showed this exhibit:

Officer HUTCHISON, penetrating an undesirable neighborhood, saw WINNIE WATERS at No. 13 Sullivan-street sell two glasses of whisky and receive 20 cents therefor.

Officer McGLOYN, in the same unsavory vicinity, saw JOHN GREEN do precisely the same thing at No. 11 Thompson-street.

Officer McGLOYN, going up-town and almost trenching on the verge of the manor of respectability at No. 109 Sullivan-street, saw PATRICK McDONOUGH sell two glasses of ale and receive 10 cents therefor.

Officer SETOR got almost back in the slums again, and at No. 94 Prince-street saw HENRY SMITH waiting upon some men in his saloon and serving them with lager-beer.

JAMES BAKER, No. 525 Broome-street—not a policeman—on Sunday called upon GEORGE W. SHERMAN at his saloon, No. 187 Wooster-street, and thereupon became a deponent, and makes oath that said SHERMAN, at No. 187 Wooster-street, waited upon deponent, and gave to this deponent two glasses of Bourbon whisky, for which deponent paid said SHERMAN."

The Twentieth Precinct could only furnish these two cases:

Officer ELDROTT found GEORGE GROSS, No. 249 West Thirty-fifth-street, disposing of lager-beer.

The same officer went into the place of LEWIS FRITZ, No. 442 West Thirty-sixth-street, and found several men sitting around a table, with beer in glasses on the table.

All the above incidents having occurred on Sunday, it was held that in each case there had been a violation of the Excise Law, and the parties were required to give bail in the sum of $300 each, to answer at the Court of General Sessions. On the Baker-Sherman case being adjudged, "Slippery" was required to give bail in $300 to appear and testify, and not being able to do so, he was, unexpectedly to him self, put in durance vile by being committed to the House of Detention for witnesses.

YOUNG BURGLARS.

Mrs. ELIZA JAMES, No. 350 West Seventeenth-street, made an affidavit that her house had been burglariously entered by two boys, twelve and eleven years of age, named EUGENE LEE and JOHN BRUMER. From her statement it appeared that they had first worked their way through the sub-cellar wall from the house No. 350, and afterward ascended by a ladder to a second-story window, and entered by breaking the glass. The reporter admits this statement to be difficult of comprehension, but gives the story as it is told on the record. Once in the house, it seems they appropriated a lot of lead-pipe, valued at $50, and other personal poperty of less weight, valued at $40. By some means not revealed Officer HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, got on the track of the boys, when, boy like, they admitted their guilt. They were committed, in default of $1,000 bail each, to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

AN EXCISE CASE.

JACOB ELTZ, having his place of business on Broadway, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, was arrested on a charge of selling liquor without a license, and was required to give bail in the sum of $300, to answer a violation of the Excise Law. His bar-keeper, CHARLES HEMMER, was also brought up charged with the same offence. It appeared that after the arrest of ELTZ, he had been found behind the bar, having the bar exposed—this, too, on Sunday—and was very decided in the expression of his opinion that he would keep the bar open and sell liquor, in spite of all the Police officers this side of the orthodoxical tropics. Justice KELLY remarked that such conduct was disorderly and tending to a breach of the peace, and that therefore he should not bail the prisoner for a violation of the Excise Law, but would require him to give bail in the sum of $300, to keep the peace for one year. HEMMER went below until he could find some one to become his security; meantime his confidence in keeping that bar open, is considerably shaken.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURGLARS IN THE COUNTRY.—The New-York burglars, it seems, are having their Summer vacation in the country with the rest of our fashionable population. They have been doing a thriving business in Poughkeepsie for some time past, having robbed eight or ten houses in that quiet village within a month, and thus far escaped detection. On Saturday night last they made a descent upon the Summer residence of Ex-Judge DEAN, of this City, situated in South-avenue, Poughkeepsie. They entered the room where the Judge and his wife were sleeping, and rifled his pockets of what money they contained, besides taking a gold watch valued at $300. They first attempted to gain entrance to the house through the cellar, but finding the door leading up stairs bolted, they next scaled the outside walls with a ladder and entered from the top of the verandah by forcing a window. They probably became alarmed before they got through prospecting the interior of the house, as a quantity of silver-plate and some valuable jewelry were found untouched in the room below where they committed their depredations. The Judge offers $250 reward for the apprehension of the burglars, and he came to town yesterday to purchase half a dozen bull-dogs and as many terriers to keep guard over his premises hereafter.

A BURGLARY.—A gang of burglars gained an entrance to the residence of Mr. J. ROE, at No. 1 East Forty-first-street, about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, by means of false keys, during the temporary absence of the family. This felonious entrance of the three thieves was witnessed by a citizen, who immediately notified Officer ABBOTT, of the Nineteenth Precinct. The patrolman hastened to the house and entered through the front door, but he was too late, for the burglars had received an alarm and escaped by the rear, and gained Forty-second-street, thus eluding the officer who pursued them. While thus running away the fugitives dropped a pair of gold ear-rings, a gold chain, an eye-glass and several other articles of jewelry. It was not known whether anything else had been stolen.

ACCIDENTS.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man named T. S. YOUNG, while at work in the building No. 50 Warren-street, fell from the third floor and through three hatchways, inflicting fatal injuries. He was taken to the City Hospital....At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a little boy, nine years of age, named TIMOTHY COUGHLIN, and residing at No. 410 Water-street, had his arm broken by being run over by a cart in Water-street, near Catharine-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. ....A little boy, three years of age, named ROBERT DELANCY MOTT, residing with his parents at No. 466 West Forty-third-street, overturned a pot of boiling coffee upon himself last evening, and was so badly scalded that death resulted in a short time.

DISHONEST MESSENGER.—CHARLES BLISSARD, aged 17, and employed by LEHMAN & POSSELS, No. 143 Chambers-street, was sent on the 19th of August to the bank to obtain $150 on a check. The messenger received the money and absconded with the same. A few days after CHARLES was arrested, but his father compromised the matter by paying the amount, thus saving his son from criminal prosecution. The boy next obtained employment with JAMES A. HEARNE & Co., of No. 775 Broadway, and he behaved himself until Saturday, when he started with a package to the Fifth-avenue Hotel with orders to collect $75. He delivered the parcel, obtained the money and repeated his former escapade. The Police are now in search of this confirmed young thief.

RELIEF FOR THE GALVESTON SUFFERERS FROM YELLOW FEVER.—The receipt of the following sums is acknowledged: By GEORGE E. BIDDLE & Co., No. 19 Park-place: Burtis & French, $100; J. Ripley & Son, $50; Joseph A. Sprague, $50; H. E. Dibblee & Co., $25; Stephen Brown & Co., $25; Cash, per S. Brown & Co., $25; Pickard & Anderson, $25; Walker & Bulkley, $25; T. L. & C. G. Smull, $25; Lapham & Bulkley, $25; Kemp, Day, & Co., 25; previously acknowledged, $725; total, $1,125. By SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway: Mack, Glaser & Co., $100; Johnson & Higgins, $100; P. R. P., $25; previously acknowledged, $1,295; total, $1,520.

A RESCUE.—A few days since a young German mother with her child in her arms, who had just landed at Castle Garden and was drifting homeless and penniless into the City, sat down on the curb-stone near the corner of Water and Dover streets. She was noticed by the keen-eyed old sailor who has charge of the New-York Port Society's Mission at that point, and her wants inquired into. The vultures of a nest across the street scented the prey and speedily fastened upon the friendless woman, urging her to "come over and rest." The old tar kept his hold upon her, however, and she is now in good hands at the "Home of the Friendless."

THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.—That well-known, patriotic and venerable squad of antiques, yclept the "Veterans of 1812," will celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie on the 10th inst., by an excursion. Brave men and fair women of all politics and creeds are invited to accompany the veterans, and can procure tickets on board the barge at the foot of Leroy-street, up to 9:30 o'clock on the morning of the excursion.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Last evening, at 7 o'clock, a prostitute, 20 years of age, named JENNY PERRY, residing at No. 68 New Chambers-street, while in a state of intoxication attempted to commit suicide by jumping from Pier 32 into East River. Some bystanders intercepted her in the act of springing, and she was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house by Officer KELLY.

FOUND DROWNED.—The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday afternoon, in the East River, at the foot of Stanton-street. Deceased was apparently about 40 years of age, had sandy hair and red mustache, and was dressed in a plaid shirt and black pants. Coroner GOVER sent the body to the Morgue, where he intends holding an inquest.

A TERRIBLE FALL.—DAVID GRACE, employed as a laborer on the new building at the corner of Avenue A and Fifty-first-street, fell from the fourth story into the basement, at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and sustained such severe injuries that he is not expected to live. The sufferer was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Police.

THE METROPOLITAN REVENUE BOARD.—With reference to the removal of Inspectors of Revenue, to which allusion was made in the TIMES of yesterday, it is proper to say that these removals are made solely with the object of reducing the force.

CASE OF SICKNESS.—At 5 o'clock last night, ANN FOGERTY, a prisoner in the Fourth Precinct Station-house, on a charge of assault and battery, was taken sick with labor-pains, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

VITAL STATISTICS OF BROOKLYN.—The following is the report of the City Registrar for the week ending on Saturday last: CAUSES—Dysentery, 12; scarlet fever, 7; diarrhea, 15; debility, 8; teething, 5; convulsions, 11; accidental injuries, 4; old age, 4; marasmus, 24; peritonitis, 1; gastritis, 3; congestion of lungs, 2; disease of brain, 12; disease of heart, 12; paralysis, 2; entertitis, 6; cancer, 6; consumption, 12; malignant postule, 1; disease of liver, 2; childbirth, 1; hydrocephalus, 4; pneumonia, 5; whooping cough, 4; ulceration, 1; diptheria, 1; unknown, 2; drowned, 4; remittent fever, 6; malformation, 6; premature birth, 4; cholera morbus, 1; measles 2; epilepsy, 2; bilious fever, 1; erysipelas, 2; bronchitis, 1; dropsy, 1; disease of kidneys, 1; typhoid fever, 1; croup, 1; rheumatism, 1; stillborn, 21; colored, 6. *Sexes*—Men, 33; women, 28; boys, 118; girls, 77. *Ages*—Under 1 year, 110; under two years, 53; under 3 years, 12; under 4 years, 3; under 5 years, 2; 5 years to 10 years, 10; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 40, 25; 40 to 60, 22; 60 to 80, 11; over 80, 3; natives of the United States, 202; Ireland, 27; England, 10; Germany, 10; Scotland, 3; Wales, 1; France, 2; British America, 1.

FIRE AT MONTAGUE HALL.—About 5 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the supper-room of Montague Hall, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. DAVID PARMENTER, Esq., being in the vicinity, immediately set to work and with a few pails of water extinguished the flames. Damage about $200. Insured in the Phenix Company.

FIRES IN AUGUST.—During the month of August there were only twelve fires in Brooklyn, involving losses to the amount of $6,500. The insurances amounted to $12,300.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of an infant, about five months old, was found by some boys yesterday in the dock at the foot of Clinton-street. It was given in charge of Coroner LYNCH.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the oil factory of SHEPPARD & GALVIN, corner of Richards and Delevan streets, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The damage caused was about $1,000. No insurance.

NEW-JERSEY.

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN HUDSON COUNTY.—The Board of Assessors for Hudson County, met at the Court-House yesterday for the purpose of apportioning the amount of State and County tax. SMITH MEAD was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. VAN TASSEL and NEWKIRK were chosen Secretaries. The Assessors handed in their returns of the valuation of real estate and personal property for the various Wards and townships as follows:

	Real Estate.	Personal Prop.	Total.
JERSEY CITY.			
First Ward	$3,640,700	$1,921,925	$5,562,625
Second Ward	3,835,410	3,373,675	7,209,075
Third Ward	2,711,400	871,745	3,583,145
Fourth Ward	3,229,010	1,091,290	4,320,300
Fifth Ward	2,616,900	761,225	3,378,125
Sixth Ward	1,592,850	256,575	1,849,425
Seventh Ward	4,369,200	459,175	4,828,375
Total	$21,995,460	$8,735,610	$30,731,070
HOBOKEN.			
First Ward	4,073,300	2,139,950	6,063,650
Second Ward	....	....	4,650,000
Third Ward	2,924,050	289,300	3,156,050
Total	....	....	$13,869,650
HUDSON CITY.			
First Ward	2,030,660	306,190	2,004,518
Second Ward	1,259,519	280,106	1,327,611
Third Ward	2,190,150	204,925	2,032,045
Fourth Ward	1,426,645	118,245	1,455,715
Total	$6,906,974	$909,466	$6,819,889
BERGEN.			
First Ward	2,158,040	546,660	2,704,700
Second Ward	1,710,775	274,000	1,680,775
Third Ward	1,666,675	559,900	1,980,700
Fourth Ward	1,791,800	362,230	2,154,030
Total	$7,327,290	$1,742,390	$8,520,205
Greenville	1,670,750	554,522	2,059,922
Bayonne	2,156,550	513,875	2,670,425
West Hoboken	1,453,425	340,477	1,739,420
North Bergen	1,012,776	195,724	1,208,500
Union	729,350	55,950	785,300
Town of Union	831,800	77,300	909,100
Weehawken	924,760	195,600	1,120,360
Harrison	911,150	79,035	990,185
Kearney	520,095	194,725	651,875

The above totals are exclusive of mortgages. The total assessable valuation of real and personal estate in the county is $72,360,176 being an increase of from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 over last year's valuation, or nearly 15 per cent.

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.—A man named JAMES MURPHY, residing at No. 110 North First-street, Jersey City, died on Saturday from lockjaw, caused by a singular accident. About a week ago MURPHY, who was a man of great strength and agility, was practicing at leaping, when, in making a spring with weights in his hands, one of his hands became twisted, and the bone protruded from the wrist, making a fearful wound. Medical aid was provided, but three days after the occurrence lockjaw set in and resulted in death.

SMASH-UP ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.—The night express train on the Erie Railroad, which left Jersey City on Sunday evening, was thrown from the track, through the misplacement of a switch, between Turner's and Chester, and the locomotive and four cars were pretty badly smashed up. A brakesman and a newsboy were injured, but no further particulars were obtained, the employes on the road being prohibited from imparting information relating to "accidents."

ACCIDENTS.—A German named JOSEPH WAGNER, was seriously injured on Saturday by the giving way of a flight of stairs, which he was ascending on the outside of the building, No. 152 Market-street, Newark.....The scaffolding of a new building being erected at Valley Depot, in Orange, gave way on Saturday afternoon, owing to the insecure manner in which it was put up, and two workmen were precipitated some distance to the ground. One of them, JOHN GRAHAM, had his right arm broken in two places.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT.—Yesterday morning THOMAS H. LYON, proprietor of an oil refinery in Madison-place, Newark, was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD, charged with refusing to permit a Revenue Inspector to examine his books, and subsequently presenting them in a badly mutilated state, many leaves having been cut out. He was held to bail for examination.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—Yesterday afternoon a man named EDWIN SHARP was arrested in Jersey City, for offering for sale four boxes of cigars upon which there were no revenue stamps. The accused was taken before United States Commissioner JACKSON, who held him for examination.

RIOTOUS AFFAIR.—On Sunday evening several Irish women residing on the meadows in Hoboken, became engaged in a terrific fight, in which husbands and friends joined in and caused a mob of nearly a thousand people to congregate. The Police put in an appearance, when the crowd took to flight and but three arrests were made.

DESERTION.—MICHAEL O'CALLAGHAN was taken before Recorder ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, yesterday, charged with abandoning his family, threatening violence to his wife, and taking carpeting, oil-cloth paintings, &c., belonging to his wife, for the purpose of disposing of them. He was held in $500 bonds to answer at the next term of Court.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—HENRY FORBES, keeper of a drinking-saloon under the Union House, Hoboken, was arrested at 10:30 o'clock Sunday night, charged with keeping a disorderly house, in allowing singing and boisterous conduct. He was discharged by the Recorder with a caution.

SINGULAR THEFT.—On Sunday evening, while Mr. GARRET VREELAND was attending service at the Reformed Dutch Church in Bergen, some thief stole a valuable silver mounted-harness from off his horse which had been left standing under the shed.

CRIME IN JERSEY CITY.—City-Marshal ELLIS reports that there were 242 persons committed to the City Prison for the month ending Aug. 31.

Murder in Boonton, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Sept. 2.

A horrible murder has just been disclosed at Boonton, Morris County, N. J. A young man named KEAN CARROLL, aged 21 years, was found lying in the street Saturday evening nearly dead from the loss of blood. He had been stabbed, and before his death he stated that he had been stabbed by a man named JOHN DEMPSEY. DEMPSEY was arrested. He is about 40 years of age, and is a resident of Boonton. Blood was found on his clothing and upon his hands, but he denies that he stabbed CARROLL. The affair causes great excitement in Boonton.

Coal Fields in Colorado and New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 2.

GEN. PALMER, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railway of Kansas, and Dr. L. E. CONTE, Geologist of the Surveying Party, have been engaged for a month past investigating the coal fields of the Raton Mountains in Colorado and New-Mexico, on the proposed line of that road. They report many large deposits of very valuable coal, and one vein, fifty miles north of Fort Union, as ten feet thick and more than fifty miles square in extent. The coal is considered equal to the best Pittsburg coal. Iron ore has also been discovered in the same locality.

Middle States Agricultural Fair in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 2.

Extensive preparations are being made for the great Inter-State Agricultural Fair, to be held at Morristown, commencing on Sept. 11, and continuing until the 17th. Coöperation is expected from nearly all the County Agricultural Societies of Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

Among the horses entered are *Lady Thorn* and *Mountain Maid*, and the best trotting stock in the country since the retirement of *Dexter*.

Gov. Fenton and Staff at West Point—A Review of Cadets.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 2.

GOV. FENTON, accompanied by Gen. MARVIN and Col. MARTIN, A. D. C., of his staff, have been stopping here for a few days. The compliment of a review of the cadets at the Point was tendered to the Governor by Gen. PITCHER, the Superintendent of the Post, which was accepted by His Excellency. The review took place to-day, and passed off in a handsome manner, A large concourse of people gathered to witness the ceremony.

Fair of the New-England Agricultural Society.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Sept. 2.

The Fair of the New-England Agricultural Society and the Rhode Island Industrial Society, will commence to-morrow at Narragansett Park, and continue four days. The entries, particularly of stock, are very large. It is thought the show of cattle and horses will be the finest ever seen in New-England. About one hundred horses are entered in the various classes for speed.

Encampment of Boston Militia.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 2.

The Second Brigade Massachusetts Volunteer Militia will commence five days' camp duty at Swampscott to-morrow. The Brigade consists of the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Regiments of Infantry, the Third and Fourth Batteries of Light Artillery, and one company of Cavalry. Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. PIERSON commands.

Captured Fenian Arms to be Given Up

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 2.

A private dispatch from Washington states that orders have been sent to District Attorney DORSHEIMER, at Buffalo, for the release of the arms belonging to the Fenians, which were seized in June, 1866.

The Maine Horse Fair to Commence To-Day.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, Sept. 2.

The Maine State Horse Fair will commence in this city to-morrow, and continue three days. Premiums to the amount of $3,000 are offered. The whole number of entries are fifty, which comprises some of the best stock in the State.

Railroad Accident on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

MONROE, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 2.

At 10:30 o'clock last night the 7 P. M. express train on the Erie line from New-York was thrown from the track, a quarter of a mile from the station, by a disarranged switch. The locomotive was completely upset. Two baggage cars and smoking-car were smashed. The floor of the baggage-car was driven through the smoking-car, tearing off the roof and nearly an entire side of the car. Miraculous to say, no one was killed, but cuts and bruises were plentifully distributed. One young man, named CHARLES STILES, of Elmira, was badly lacerated in the leg, and bled profusely. The smoking-car was well filled with passengers, several of whom pitched themselves through the windows, in the consternation that prevailed. The appearance of the wreck is that of the most complete havoc, baggage-cars being piled on top of each other, and the locomotive and tender being upset. A train coming in an opposite direction was signalled before running into the wreck. A train will soon arrive to take on the passengers.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 2.

FLOUR unchanged and in moderate demand. WHEAT firm but quiet at $2 15 for No. 1 Red, and $2 25@$2 30 for White. CORN easier; No. 1 was held at $1 05. OATS advancing and in good demand; No. 1, 56c.@57c. RYE quiet at $1 25. COTTON dull and unchanged: Middling Upland 24c.@24½c.; a bale of new, received from Nashville, sold at auction at 50c.; the grade was Middling Upland. WHISKY steady but unchanged. MESS PORK is in demand at $23@23 25, but little was offered below $23 50. BULK MEATS firm at 11¾c.@11¾c. for Shoulders, and 13¾c. for Sides. BACON active at 13c.@12¾c.@16¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides: the demand was chiefly from the West and South. LARD was held at 12¾c.; a lot was forced at 12¾c. BUTTER firm at 26c. @30c. EGGS firm but unchanged. LINSEED firm but scarce at $1 29; crushers are shipping to New-York, as prices are higher there than here. FLAXSEED is in demand at $2 10@$2 15. GROCERIES steady and in fair demand. COFFEE 23c.@27c. SUGAR 12¾c.@15c. Gold 141 buying. Money easy at 8@10 ₩ cent. for first-class paper. Exchange steady at par selling.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 2.

FLOUR steady; sales 800 bbls. at $10 62@$10 75 for Amber Ohio, and $10 for Spring and $10 50 for Amber, both city ground. RYE FLOUR nominal at $7 50. WHEAT—Holders firm; sales 24,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 85, 10,000 bushels No. 3 do. at about $1 76, and 5,000 bushels White Michigan at $2 28. CORN unsettled; sales 80,000 bushels No. 2 Western early at $1 04; later at $1 04½@$1 05, and in the afternoon at $1 04. OATS on the spot dull; to arrive, active; sales 90,000 bushels Western to arrive at 85c., and 10,000 bushels do. on the spot at 88c. RYE in good demand; offered at $1 35 without buyers. BARLEY—None here. MESS PORK lower; small sales at $23 50. LARD quiet; small sales at 13¾c. HIGHWINES unchanged. IN STORE—Wheat, 44,300 bushels; Corn, 260,700 bushels; Oats, 118,000 bushels; Rye and Barley, none. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 100,000 bushels; Oats, 240,000 bushels; Rye, 30,000 bushels; Flour, 22,600 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 49,000 bushels; Corn, 141,000 bushels; Oats, 161,000 bushels. FREIGHTS ½c. lower.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 2.

TOBACCO quiet but unchanged; Common and Medium Leaf, $6@$12; Shipping Leaf, $8@$15; Fillers, $6@$25; Wrappers, $12@$19; Good and bright Leaf, $30; Fancy, 75c.@$1 25. COTTON dull at 20c. for Ordinary. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7; Extra, $7 75@$8 50; Fancy, 11 50@$13. WHEAT—Good Spring, $1 50@$1 60; Prime to Fancy Red Fall, $2 15@$2 25; do. White, $2 20@$2 40. CORN—Mixed and Yellow, $1 02@$1 05; Mixed and Choice White, $1 06@$1 12. OATS firmer at 58c.@62c. RYE steady at $1 14@$1 20, the latter for Extra Choice. BARLEY, $1 10@$1 17½ for Spring. MESS PORK firmer at $24 50; BACON active at 16½c.@17c. for Clear Sides, and 13¾c. for Shoulders; Sugar Cured Hams, 20c. LARD—Choice tierce, 13¾c. WHISKY dull at $2 05@$2 10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,260 bbls., Wheat, 16,000 sacks; Corn, 9,000 sacks, Oats, 3,500 sacks; Barley, 1,000 sacks; Rye, 450 sacks.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 2.

FLOUR steady; Spring Extras, $8@$9 50. WHEAT active and steady at $1 76@$1 80 for No. 1, and $1 64@$1 65 for No. 2. CORN active at an advance of ¾c.@1c., closing at 96¾c.@97c. for No. 1, and 92¾c.@94¾c. for No. 2. OATS less active at 44c.@45c. for No. 1, and No. 2, in store. RYE steady at an advance of 1c.@2c., closing at $1 06@$1 08 for No. 1, and $1 06@$1 06½ for No. 2. BARLEY active at a decline of 4c.@5c., closing at $1 12½@$1 13 for No. 1, and $1 05@$1 10 for No. 2. PROVISIONS steady but unchanged. BEEF CATTLE dull at $4 50@$6 75 for first-class Steers. LIVE HOGS dull at $6 50@$6 90 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 152,000 bushels Wheat, 167,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS firmer at an advance of 1c.@2c.; Corn to Oswego, 11c.; to Buffalo, 6c.

OSWEGO, Monday, Sept. 2.

FLOUR steady at $10@$10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11 10 for Red Winter; $11 50 for White, and $12 for Double Extra. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 2,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2; 7,000 bushels ditto, and 6,300 bushels Red Winter Indiana on private terms. CORN firm; sales 20,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1 09. OATS quiet. CORN MEAL $2 50 ₩ 100 lbs. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $25@$28; Middlings, $35 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Wheat, 10½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c. to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—41,500 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 1,909,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—17,600 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 1,545,440 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 2.

COTTON quiet and nominal. COFFEE dull and unchanged. FLOUR dull. WHEAT firmer; White, $2@$2 20 for ordinary to fair, and $2 45@$2 55 for good to prime; $2 35@$2 45 for prime to choice Red; inferior is quoted as low as $1 75. CORN firm, at $1 10@$1 13 for White in bulk; $1 12@$1 18 for Yellow. OATS—large sales at 58c.@65c. for fair to choice; inferior 40c. RYE $1 30@$1 40; receipts fair. SUGAR quiet but firm; sales at 11¾c.@11¾c. for fair to good refining. PROVISIONS steady. BULK MEATS—Rib Sides held at 15c., Shoulders at 12¾c. BACON—Sides, 16c. for Rib, 17c. for Clear Rib, and 13¾c.@14c. for Shoulders. MESS PORK $23 50. LARD—13c. for City, and 13¾c. for Western. WHISKY nominal; no sales.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 2.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT advanced 2c. @2½c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 22@$2 23; Amber Michigan, $2 10@$2 11½; No. 1 Spring, $1 85; No. 2 Spring, $1 72½. CORN advanced 1c.; sales No. 1 Wabash at $1 01. OATS firmer; sales of No. 1 at 53¾c. and No. 2 at 52¾c. RYE—$1 20 for No. 1. BARLEY—$1 05 for No. 1. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c. to Oswego and 5c. to Buffalo, by steamer. RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK—26,000 bbls Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 114,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—29,000 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 2.

COTTON—Low Middlings 24¾c.@25c.; Sales 300 bales; receipts 278 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES quiet but unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine $8 75; Choice $11 50@$12 50. CORN dull; the supply is light; White $1 25; Yellow $1 27½. OATS dull at 7¾c. PORK in good demand at $26 50. BACON sold as fast as received; Shoulders 13¾c.; Clear Sides 17¾c.@18c.; there are few or no Rib Sides in the market. LARD is in request; tierces, 13¾c.; kegs, 15c. Gold closed at 140¾@140¾. Sterling Exchange 153@155. New-York Sight Exchange ¾ ₩ cent. premium.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 2.

FLOUR steady and firm; Double Extras from Winter Red Wheat, $10@$10 50; from Amber Wheat, $11; from Winter White, $12@$12 50. WHEAT firmer at an advance of 4c.; No. 1 Winter Red at $2 14. CORN firmer; sales of No. 1 Mixed at $1 05; at the close it was held at $106@$1 07. OATS quiet and nominally better; No. 1 State was held at 57c.@58c. RYE firm and in fair demand; held at $1 25 for No. 1. BARLEY steady at $1 05 @$1 10 for No. 1, and 90c.@$1 for No. 2. PETROLEUM firmer; Standard White held at 26c.@27c. in bond.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Sept. 2.

FLOUR steady; City Double Extras, $8 50@$9; Country do., $8 75@$9; Extras, $8 50@$8 75. WHEAT active and steady at $1 76 for No. 1, and $1 65 for No. 2. OATS unsettled at 46c. for No. 1. CORN dull at 94c. for No. 1 old. FREIGHTS nominal; by rail to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13c. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 2.

COTTON—Little speculative inquiry; Middling 27¾c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 50; Spring Extra, $12, WHEAT dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Red, common to good, $2 25@$2 40; White, $2 75. RYE—new, $1 60. CORN in good demand; sales, 3,000 bushels; yellow $1 27; mixed Western $1 26. OATS—common to prime, 50c.@87c. WHISKY—Contraband supplies the market, which is nominal.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 2.

TOBACCO active; sales 73 hhds. Lugs to Medium Leaf, $4 80@$17 50. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $7. WHEAT, White, $2 10. OATS, in bulk, 60c. CORN on the ear, in bulk, 90c. GROCERIES steady. New COTTON active; Low Middling, 23c.@24c. MESS PORK, $23 75. LARD, 12¾c.@13c. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@16¾c.; Fancy Hams, 21¾c., packed. Raw WHISKY, in bond, 30c.@32c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Sept. 2.

COTTON quiet; Middlings held at 25c., offered at 24¾c., with no sales; receipts, 27 bales; receipts of the year, to Sept. 1, 247,552 bales; exports, 247,041 bales; stock, 511 bales; receipts of Sea Island Cotton, 15,237 bales: exports, 15,115 bales; stock, 122 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 2.

CATTLE dull and lower; sales 1,900 head, at 9c.@16¾c. ₩ lb. COWS unchanged; sales at $45@$80 ₩ head. SHEEP dull; sales 12,000 head, at $5@$5 50. HOGS in air demand; sales ,000 head at $10@$10 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Sept. 2.

COTTON dull at 24¾c.@25c. Superfine FLOUR, $7 50@$8. CORN, $1 05@$1 15. OATS, 65c.@70c. PORK, $26. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@17¾c. LARD, 13c.@14c. HAMS, 22c.@23c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Sept. 2.

COTTON more active; sales 25 bales; receipts, 119 bales; quotations are irregular.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 2.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 52; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 141¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Ready, KNOX's Fall style of gents' Hats, Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Atalanta	Aug. 17	London	New-York.
Germania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	New-York.
Manhattan	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Allemania	Aug. 24	Hamburg	New-York.
Atlantic	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Hermann	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York.
Europe	Aug. 29	Havre	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Scotia	Sept. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Sept. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Sept. 5	New-York	Bremen.
United Kingdom	Sept. 7	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Boston	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Sept. 7	New-York	Hamburg.
Ville de Paris	Sept. 7	New-York	Havre.
Pennsylvania	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, ST. THOMAS, ASPINWALL, ETC.			
Morro Castle	Sept. 5	Havana.	
Cumberland	Sept. 7	St. Thomas, Porto Rico.	
Henry Chauncey	Sept. 11	Aspinwall.	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Scotia* close at the General Post-office, Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 7:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on pier at Jersey City, to 9 A. M. The mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, by the *Nova Scotia*, close at 6 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M. 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 2.—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool*—Rev. Jos. P. Kerr and wife, Mrs. Hannah Kerr, G. Broadbent and wife, Charles Biggs and wife, Mr. Elisha and wife, Jos. Martin and wife, Robt. Lindsay and wife, A. M. Roberts and wife, P. Fitzpatrick and wife, D. Riley, wife and son, Charles Selver, wife and infant, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Mathieson, Mrs. E. F. Ward, Mrs. Motrann, Mrs. Pickle and servant, Mrs. Park and child, Mrs. Spiltler, Charles Hawthorne and wife, Mrs. Heines, Mrs. Dean, Miss Hayward, Miss Dean, Miss Babcock, Mary Hanson, Miss Farrington, Miss Breadon, Miss Lyons, Mrs. Syme and son, Mr. Braden, Mr. Mullin, A. M. Lyon, Miss Reid, Col. W. Smith, Rev. H. H. Schilye, Rev. S. P. Parker, Rev. C. D. Foss, Rev. J. J. Ham, Rev. H. S. McMurrie, Rev. J. E. King, Rev. A. Heyden, Rev. S. Driessen, Rev. Mr. Errden, Rt. Rev. S. P. Lefevre, J. Parker, F. McKey, G. A. Flagg, A. Lawson, T. Parker, A. O. Foss, H. Gillespie, F. Newall, J. Hancock, A. Perego, F. R. Peacock, G. Hanlon, G. Vance, S. W. Flagg, Thomas M. Davis, A. Wolf, H. A. Ross, James Mince, Owen Martin, Wm. Burrows, B. H. Hussey, B. Clarke, Mr. Solomon, A. J. Livingstone, Nathan Groh, J. H. Gardner, Stewart, D. W. Campbell, G. D. Garren, E. D. Whiting, Victor Villing, John O. Spence, Geo. B. Soley, James Wilson, C. H. Higginson, Joseph and John Britton, Alex. Murray, Mrs. Murray, John E. Safeld, Paul E. Divine, James Reid, James Walch, James Wilkinson, William Stewart, Alexander Bain, Mr. Shepherd, Edward Dechaus, A. Ward, H. Cheesman, J. G. Blake, James B. Robertson, C. M. Davis, Mr. Pinchon, F. F. Brale, L. Box, Dom. Crane and servant, C. J. Joselyn, G. W. Noyes, William Brown, Mr. McLoughlin.

SEPT. 2.—*In steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool*—Mr. Fletcher, C. Cummings, Miss Neal, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. and Miss Gallagher, Mr. and Miss Powell, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Demarsay, two children and servant, Mrs. Pentz, Miss S. Ainman, Miss Maclay, Miss Williams, Miss Penzell, Miss Preau, Master Williams, Master S. Williams and servant, I. S. Gholson, Mrs. and Master Moreton, W. Lea, Mr. and Mrs. Warden, Master John Warden, I. R. Williams, Miss Oliver, E. Beyer, Mrs. H. E. Brown, W. P. Metcalf, A. Vinton, Philip Wendell, John A. Hurst, Alfred Prudhomme, W. R. Page, Mr. Booth, Mr. Lindsay, J. B. Lawrence, W. H. Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. Bulkley and child, and 690 in the steerage.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall—A. A. Rathburn, E. Evers, P. F. Kane, W. E. Grimm, Mrs. Rusar, E. Blood, P. Neary, E. Hoywood, G. B. Gammans, Mrs. A. O. Thomas and family, Bishop State, daughter and son, W. H. Blumburg, H. Bremer, F. Foller, Col. H. N. Freedley and servant, Mrs. J. Moses and infant, J. Kraker, E. James, C. W. Daniels and family, Mrs. J. B. Townsend and son, Dr. E. W. Megione, L. Brooks, L. H. Wakefield, J. H. Clark, U. S. A.; Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. A. O. Taylor and family, A. Thompson, D. Hoges and family, F. P. Green, J. T. Stevens, and family, G. F. Chose, J. T. Wolber, A. Dennis, C. D. Griswold, D. W. Mullen, F. H. Pool, E. D. Weens, J. M. White, J. Entwistle, L. Gauslin, A. Nelson, A. G. Westgate, S. McLoven and family, Mrs. D. Adams, T. P. Turner and family, H. Hudson, A. Hay, J. McIntosh, L. Bronson, J. Keloh, Mrs. J. Sickles and daughter, J. Mayer and family, E. Fry, G. A. Simon, D. McLoren, P. Perphy, E. Olseen, Mrs. Cushier and family, C. Vrelane, C. Guthill, G. M. Colville and family, J. D. Outuater, J. P. Woodbury, A. Lozado, E. Rhode, P. M. Rvle, Mrs. Suther, Mrs. Hunt, J. Hormgman, M. Strasburg, G. Laing, A. McNally, E. Gilbert, M. Mansfield, D. Lenning, J. Graham, and 169 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 28 | Sun sets..... 6 29 | Moon sets..... 9 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 11 | Gov. Island. 12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Chesapeake, Colby, Portland, J. F. Ames.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick.
Ship Gesner, (Brem.,) Jaburg, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Barks Flor del Mar, (Br.,) Visnell, Montevideo and a market, W. Ingalls; U. S., J. E. Wolbrook, Brown, Portsmouth, N. H., Brett, Son & Co.; Lord Nelson, (Br.,) Jeffry, London, Barclay & Livingston: H. D. Brookman, Savin, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.
Brigs Premier, (Br.,) Crowell, St. Thomas, Penniston & Co.; Express, (Swed.,) Rodin, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, Bangor, Holyoke & Murray; N. M. Mayo, Salsbury, Boston, G. K. Rackett.
Schooner O. C. Acker, Hobbie, Stamford.
Sloop Fred Brown, Whitman, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.
Recleared—Schr. Belan, (Braz.,) Motto, Para, C. Ludman & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Conner, Aspinwall Aug. 25, with passengers, mails and treasure to F. R. Baby. The brig Costa Rica, for New-York, sailed 25th.
Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool Aug. 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 716 passengers to Williams & Guion. Passed Sandy Hook at 10:25 A. M. Sept. 2.
Steamship City of Boston, Leitch, Liverpool Aug. 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 868 steerage passengers to J. G. Dale. Sept. 1, 190 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound W.
Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powers, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.
Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay, C. B., 4 ds., with coal to Parmele Bros.
Steamship Chesapeake, Colby, Portland, Me., with mdse. to J. F. Ames.
Ship Louis Walsh, Pendleton, Boston, in ballast to master.
Ship Yorktown, Driver, London and Isle of Wight July 17, with mdse. and 74 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had light westerly winds. July 29, John Cory, a seaman, died.
Ship J. J. Southard, (of Richmond, Me.,) Bishop, Shields 50 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.
Ship Tinto, (of Glasgow,) Wilkie, Calcutta April 6, with linseed to master.
Bark Eleanor, (of Cardiff,) Rosewarn, Port Talbot, Wales, 53 ds., with railroad iron to orde. Had strong westerly winds the first part of the passage; the latter part light winds and calms.
Bark Robert Porter, (of Searsport, Me.,) Nichols, Bristol, Eng., July 20, with railroad iron to R. P. Buck & Co. Had light head winds and moderate weather the whole passage.
Bark Bessie Young, (of Liverpool,) Dixon, Newcastle July 8, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had light westerly winds most of the passage.
Bark Elise Schmidt, (Hamb.,) Borchert, Santos 54 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs.
Brig Excelsior, (of Bermuda,) Cooper, Bermuda 8 ds., with empty casks to McColl & Frith. Aug. 27, lat. 34 42, lon. 60, boarded the wreck of the brig Lone Star, of Liverpool, N. S., lumber-loaded; had evidently been boarded previously; the foremast and foreyard was standing, mainmast gone by the deck; the cabin had been on fire.
Brig Continental, (Br.,) Laird, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.
Brig J. C. York, York, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to Thompson & Hunter.
Brig M. Louise Miller, (Br.,) Leighton, Lingan, C. B., with coal to Simpson & Clapp.
Brig James Ratchford, (Br.,) Crane, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Brig H. Porter, (Br.,) Frost, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Brig Niagara, (Br.,) Curry, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to James Edmeston.
Brig Elvira, Bancroft, Machias, with lumber to Simes, Chase & Talbot.
Brig H. Porter, (Br.,) Voss, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Brig Memphis, (Br.,) Sandford, Bridgeport, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.
Brig Teresita, Hill, Cienfuegos, 18 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.
Schr. Connecticut, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to Simes, Chase & Talbot.
Schr. J. B. Knowles, Scott, Savannah 7 ds., with naval stores to G. G. Young.
Schr. Cygnus, (of Boston,) Small, Dipper Harbor, N. B., 10 ds., with piling to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr. R. M. Brookings, Douglas, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.
Schr. Rescue, (Br.,) Dunn, Hillsboro, N. B., 7 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Schr. Sylvian, Blanchard, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.
Schr. Delmont Locke, Cochran, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.
Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. J. L. Howard, Farrington, Portland, Me., with lumber.
Schr. L. M. Strout, Veasie, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr. Rippling Wave, Gross, Frankfort, Me., with granite.
Schr. Wm. Gillum, Scoville, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. White Sea, Blatchford, Boston, to S. W. Lewis & Co.
Schr. Arizona, (Br.,) McNaughton, St. John, N. B., lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr. Carroll, Ackley, Machias, with lumber to Simes, Chase & Talbot.
Schr. Romp, Mitchell, Calais 8 days, with lumber to G. Boardman.
Schr. Evelyn, Crawley, Addison, with spars to Snow & Richardson.
Brig J. Means, Wells, Calais 10 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Fuller, Boston.
Schr. Florence, Howard, Norwich.
Schr. W. Salisbury, ——, Providence.
Schr. Ocean Star, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Challenge, Hawes, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber.
Schr. E. L. Hammond, Paine, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. E. M. Wells, ——, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. Corinthian, Tapley, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Palma, Newton, New-Haven.
Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. Hy W. Johnson, Comstock, Newport.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. Boundary, Sawyer, Calais 15 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Estelle, Ward, Boston.
Sloop Orego, Rhodes, Providence.
Barge Relief, Carter, St. Stephen's, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
SAILED—Steam-frigate Themis, (Fr.,) and iron-clad Onondaga, for France.
WIND—At sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 2—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York.
Also arr. steamers George Appold, Baltimore; Kay West, New-York.
Below—Bark Wetlerhorn, from Cadiz.
At Quarantine—Brig Brooklyn, from Cape Haytien, with Capt. Gardiner and one man sick.
CHARLESTON, Sept. 2—Arr. brigs C. V. Williams, from Philadelphia; T. F. Berry, Boston; steamers Sea Gull, Baltimore; Moneka, New-York; schr. D. B. Warner, New-York.
Sld. Sunday, steamers Saragossa and Champion, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The brig M. J. Williams, from Demerara, is consigned to Morrison & Philips.

Spoken, &c.

Success—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, Aug. 31, lat. 42 17, lon. 63 24.
Susan M. Smith—wh. schr., of Boston, Aug. 29, lat. 40 30, lon. 38.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Aug. 13, brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, New-York; 15th, schr. Electric Spark, Smith, coastwise; brig Isis, Bonnooff, New-York; 18th, steamship Henry Chauncey, Conner, do.
Sld. 16th, bark R. B. Walker, Moore, Swan Island; 17th, brig Penniman, Dickson, Pensacola, Fla.; 20th, schr. Electric Spark, Smith, New-York 24th, brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, New-York; 25th, steamship Henry Chauncey, Conner, New-York.
COW BAY—Arr. Aug. 20, bark Mystic Tie, Shaw, Boston; 23d, brigs Catharine, Le Blanc, do.; Kalmo, Morris, St. John's; bark Omega, McInnis, New-York; 23th, brig Louisa; bark Fenwick.
Sld. Aug. 20, brigs Miran a, Coffrey, Quebec; 22d, barks Union, Le Blanc, New-York; Keystone, Barter, Boston; schr. Mary E. Jones, Perry, Salem; brig Five Brothers, Huntley, Portland; 23d, schr. Maggie Reddings, Montre l; 26th, bark Lizzie K. Jackson, New-York; 29th, brig Anna, do.
RIO JANEIRO—Cleared for the United States, July 1: Han. bark Catharina, New-York; 2d, Eng. bark St. Ursula, New-York; 3d, Am. bark Cricket, Baltimore; 5th, Eng. schr Industry, New-York; Swed. schr. Mary, New-York; 6th, Eng. barks Traveler, New-York; 10th, Ariel, New-York; 11th, Talisman, New-York; Norw. brig Terpsichore, New-York; 12th, Pruss. brig Anna, Baltimore; 13th, Eng. barks Clifton, Baltimore; 15th, Eng. brig Egeratei, Galveston; 16th, Eng. barks Petrel, New-York; 17th, Imperador, Philadelphia; brig Spring, Savannah; schr. Whydah, Hampton Roads; 20th, Swed. brigs Carl XV, Baltimore; 24th, Berth, New-York; Dan. bark Foreningen, New-York; 27th, bark Star of Devon, New-York; 3th, Eng. schr. Eclipse, Galveston; Eng. brig Convoy, New-York and Baltimore; 31st, steamer Havana, New-York; Eng. brig Romulus, New-York.
Loading for the United States: Prus. bark Graf Kuyphausen, New-York; Dan. bark Doris, Birderse, New-York; Greek bark Kloniky, New-York; Br. bark Tornado, New-York; Acme, New-York; Bre. brig Salter, New-York; Oldg. brig Palme, New-York; bark Eclipse, (loaded,) New-York; Br. schr. Boadicea, Baltimore: Br schr. Robin, Baltimore; Pruss. brig Lucie, Hampton Roads; Br. ship Monsoon, New-Orleans.

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OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 51, Sept. 2, 1867.
30, 11, 28, 26, 48, 40, 56, 16, 78, 8, 70, 67, 6.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 52, Sept. 2, 1867.
27, 12, 21, 36, 42, 53, 28, 45, 67, 19, 69, 34.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 332, Sept. 2, 1867.
32, 59, 20, 56, 14, 36, 75, 69, 41, 35, 57, 17, 48.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 333, Sept. 2, 1867.
52, 44, 58, 12, 77, 74, 70, 53, 66, 34, 64, 59.
BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready.
Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $6,000, $5,000.
Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $18,000.
Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

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CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries.
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